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ABSTRACT

The pamphlet traces the social history of Woods Cross, Utah from pioneer arrival in 1847 through 1976. Each street of the town serves as the focal point for a discussion of the role of each family in the town's history. Content includes establishment of railway lines and a depot, growth of water companies and recurrent local water problems, documented rationale for Mormon polygamy, records of arrests for polygamy, processes employed by molasses-making mills, changes and growth in the business district, comparative demographic profiles of the town in 1880 and 1976, occurrences of twins throughout several generations, and the role of local women in the suffrage movement. Many photographs, sketches, and street maps illustrate the text. A concluding discussion about the future of Woods Cross emphasizes the location of the town with respect to oil refineries and processing plants. The authors encourage oil companies to locate in the town and foster growth, on the condition that the historical qualities of the town are kept alive. (AV)

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WOODS CROSS:
Patterns and Profiles of a City

Arlene H. Eakle
Adelia Baird
Georgia Weber

An Official Bicentennial History
Woods Cross City Council
1976

SP 010 310

Special Dedication--

To LeRoy P. Parkin, Mayor
His superior knowledge of financial matters enables him to run the city with a balanced budget!

To Charles L. Payne, Councilman
Guardian of the tax-payer's money and the wise use of their water resources. He believes the high cost of government comes from within.

To Ralph Argyle, Councilman
Progressive and open to all items presented to the City Council, he thoughtfully weighs Council decisions for the benefit of the majority of the citizens

To W. Dale Rees, Councilman
He combines a meticulous knowledge of local ordinances with a sincere consideration for the zoning needs of the residents he serves.

To Larry Wilkinson, Councilman
Quiet, conservative and quite vocal about equality for all residents. His concerned evaluation invites a second look at special problems before decisions are made.

To Loren E. Landward, Councilman
He just plain enjoys serving the public. His expertise with the judicial system, his interest in people and his keen sense of humor add strength to the Council.

Ruth Payne
City Reporter

Book Production--
Photography
Layout and Design
Production

Peter J. Rabe
Graphic and Photo Art
Salt Lake City, Utah

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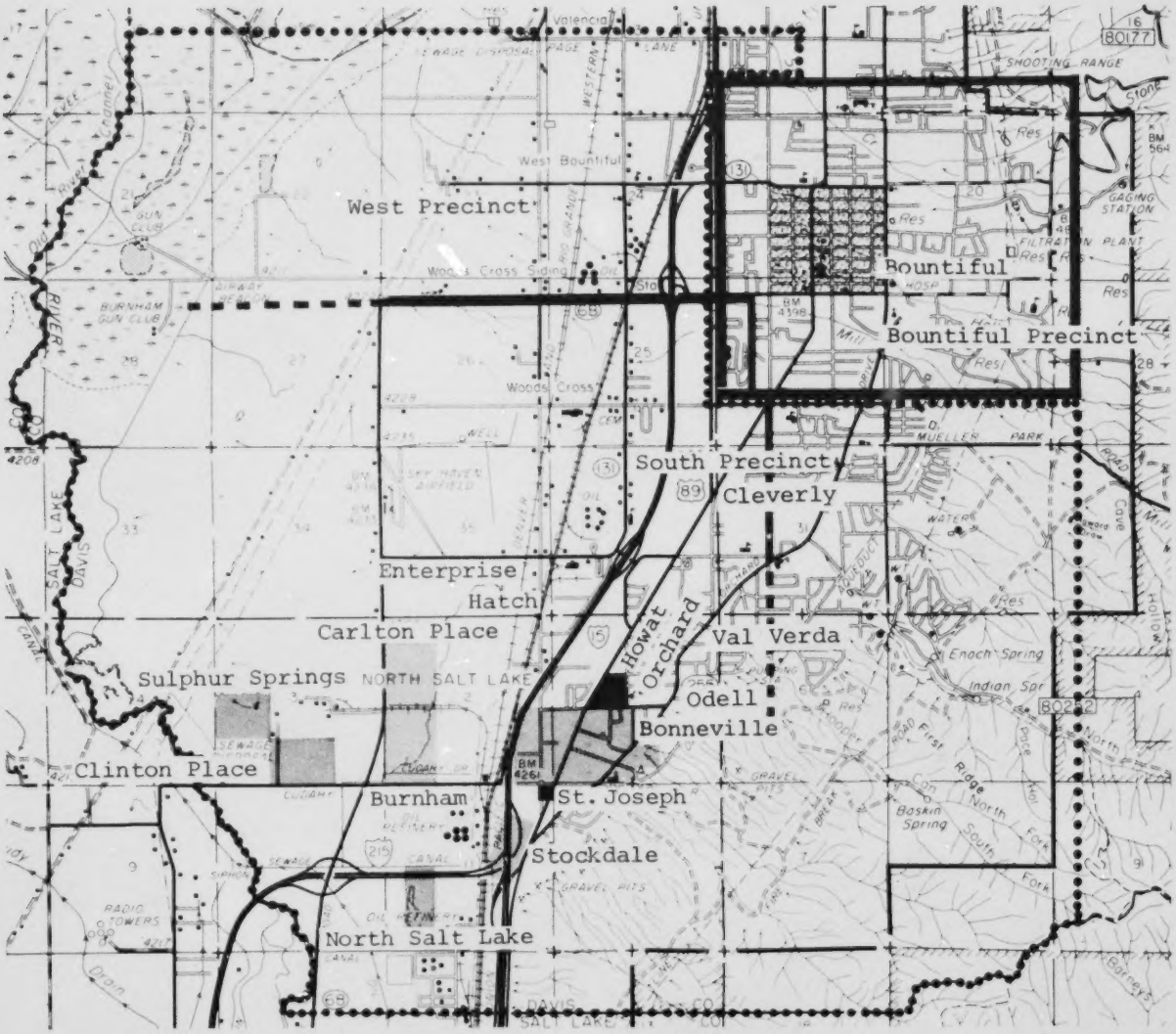
Woods Cross: The Shifting Patterns of Growth



When Peregrine Sessions went north to locate and build a pasture for the Mormon Church in 1847, he selected a spot near Cudahy Lane. Here he wintered his family and watched over the herds. And here, along the banks of the Jordan River or near flowing springs a short distance away, in what later became Woods Cross, the early settlers of Bountiful built dugouts and cellars for living quarters the first two winters.

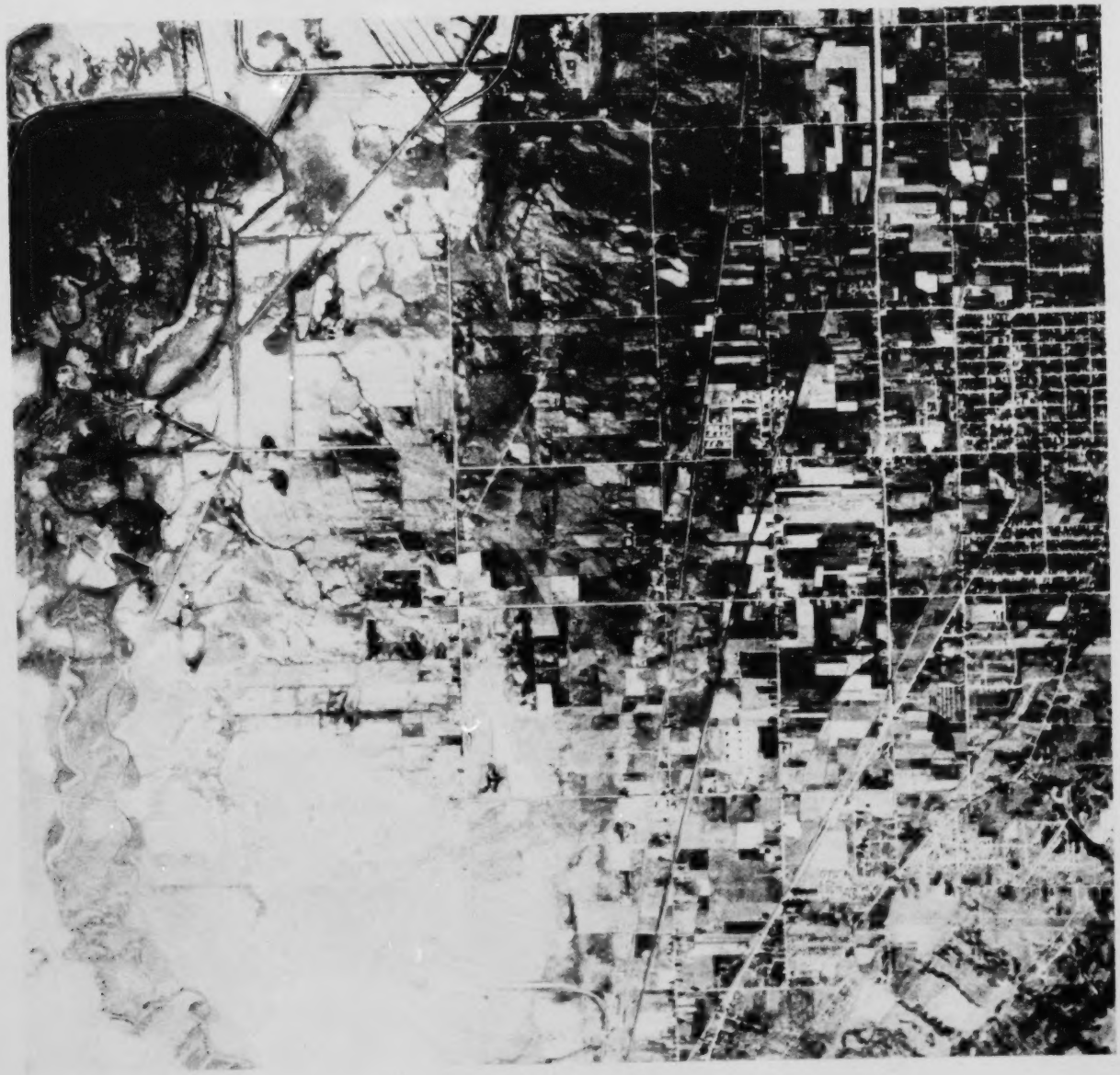
And here Hannah Holbrook and Michael Stanley conducted schools for the children in their wikiups constructed of mud and bulrushes. The sites of these dwellings are described in journals and other documents kept by the people who built them. And here the Sessions Settlement Cemetery was established on "high ground" (1500 South, 800 West) and used until 1853. These "bottoms" as they were later called, proved too wet for homes and too alkaline for cultivation. And the settlers moved farther east and north toward the mountains.

Woods Cross was originally an unincorporated area extending from Pages Lane (Centerville line) south to the Salt Lake County line including Val Verda, Orchard, North Salt Lake, West Bountiful and a series of "paper towns" surveyed and platted for future speculation. Map 1 shows these boundaries.

Writing the history of Woods Cross, the corporate entity created in 1935 with boundaries infinitely smaller in comparison (see map 3) has been difficult, the the area was an integral economic and geographic entity. Once the primary railroad depot and the post office were located at Woods Crossing, the entity became a single unit. And the identity of the people living there was Woods Cross and to some extent, still is.

An intruder in this integral unit was water! Mill Creek emerges from Mueller Park and disperses into several indistinct channels as it nears the lake. It was the primary source of water, until the Bonneville canal was built. By 1892, a large population required equitable distribution of that water. Joseph T. Mabey and 151 others, including residents of Woods Cross, incorporated Bountiful City. By March of 1893, mass meetings for the Barton-Stone Creek area, the Mill Creek area and the North Kanyon area were held to control, separately, the water rights on these creeks. And in October, L. M. Grant and 144 other South and West Bountiful citizens petitioned for disincorporation. It was disallowed. In early 1894, water equity split the residents of the above creek areas into separately incorporated water companies.

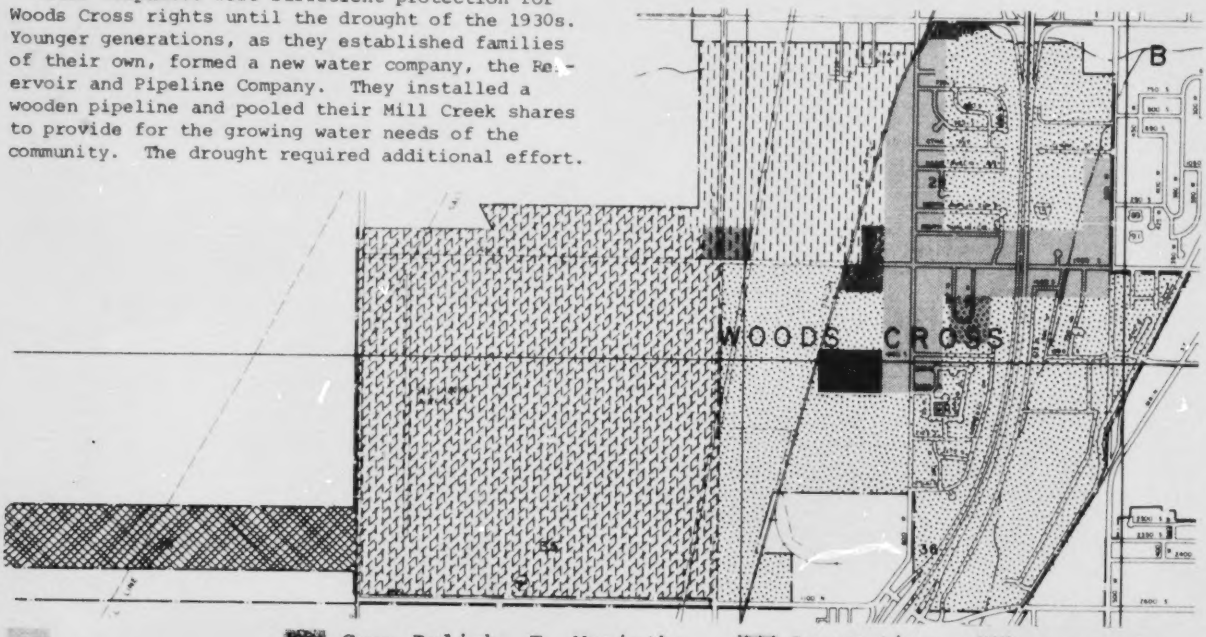
John E. Winegar on the Jordan River



An attempt to re-impose the 1892 incorporation on the Woods Cross-West Bountiful area in 1954 met firm resistance. For although there are close ties between the families who settled in Bountiful and those on the "bottoms," Woods Cross did not then and does not now belong to Bountiful. The distinctions created with the ecclesiastical/civil divisions into West Precinct, South Precinct and Bountiful (East) Precinct in 1850, and preserved in the boundary lines of the original LDS wards in 1877, reflect distinctions of life style and interest as well as location of residence.

Water companies were sufficient protection for Woods Cross rights until the drought of the 1930s. Younger generations, as they established families of their own, formed a new water company, the Reservoir and Pipeline Company. They installed a wooden pipeline and pooled their Mill Creek shares to provide for the growing water needs of the community. The drought required additional effort. Woods Cross wanted federal relief monies to build a more adequate water system and the town was officially incorporated 3 Sep 1935 by transferring the capital stock and assets of the Reservoir Co. to the new town Board of Trustees.

Water! Water! Water! Like a kaleidascope, Woods Cross boundaries shift from a 3 township, unincorporated economic unit to a water-line corporate town and then slowly grow to the present size--less than 4 sections of land dwarfed by aggressive sister cities. In those areas where Woods Cross could not supply the water or did not choose to, other towns could and did.



1935

Edith Hatch Annex, 1935

Reed Hatch Annex, 1936

Cora Belich, E. Marintha Johnson Annex, 1940

Cahoon Acres Annex, 1953

Annexation, 1954

Annexation, 1959

Annexation, 1968

Annexation, 1960

Annexation, 1973

When I visualized the history of Woods Cross, I did it as a total experience. And I have used this vision to write what emerges in these pages. Let me share this vision with you.

Each page is a street of the city as it exists today--a living historical document which can be lifted out of the whole as a vignette. Illustrations, photographs and text describe the land, the events and especially the people which make the street significant. And each page invites your attention and channels the flow of your interest until you have savored each bite.

On the front cover is the Woods Cross Railroad Depot--transportation past and the focus or center for the entity which became a city. Ironically, the station, without which Woods Cross would not be, either as a place name or as a corporate body, is not presently within the city boundaries.

On the back cover is Interstate 15 which dissects Woods Cross north and south--transportation present. Woods Cross is a pass-through without direct access to the interchanges which service it. These are in North Salt Lake and West Bountiful. Without direct access to these transportation links, Woods Cross industrial development will be peripheral. With one major exception--oil. Black gold!

Running through the center is transportation future--seven energy lines which carry crude oil, natural gas and their derivatives. These lines are shown on maps and their significance is described on pages 57-58.

The viable destiny of Woods Cross is these modes of transportation much the same as the history of its development is the pages of this book depicting them.

How Woods Cross Got Its Name

Woods Crossing, on the Utah Central Railroad, was named for Daniel Wood on whose land the depot and the loading platform were constructed. The traditional story is that Daniel tried to persuade the officials to lay the track along 800 West rather than to cut a chunk from his prime farmland. Brigham Young called him on a mission to Canada at the crucial moment, and Daniel left convinced that his plan was theirs.

Dan's return was late at night
Aboard this same railway.
A tap on the shoulder,
"Woods Cross next stop,"
He heard the conductor say.
Daniel jumped up and spoke some words
That shocked them to their shoes:
"Woods Cross?" he said,
"I'll say he is. And what's more,
He's damn cross too!"[1]

A man reveals himself through his words, his value system, his consistency of action and the inner needs from which they spring. I have discovered a Daniel Wood somewhat different from that depicted in these stories. Let me share that Daniel with you.

Daniel Wood was the wealthiest man in Woods Cross. In 1855, he consecrated to the Mormon Church, land, houses and personal possessions worth $13,884.00--a large estate by any reckoning. And he was quite precise in setting down, on paper, allotments of property. When he and Grace Ann were divorced, an elaborate agreement detailed her settlement. When he turned the operation of his farm over to his son, Joseph C. Wood, the same careful detail is present and recorded with the county recorder.

Daniel knew farmland--the land on the East bench, where he first settled, was too gravelly for farming. He searched until he found just the right piece--generations of silt deposits from the overflowing of North Mill Creek, which runs along the south boundary of that land, left a soil so rich that farmers still call it the most productive 100 acres in all Davis County. Here he established his home.

Daniel was a responsible citizen of the community. He built and maintained, at his own expense, a school (1854) for the education of his own children and those who lived nearby and a church (1863) with a seating capacity of 125 to accommodate their religious needs. He believed that his own immortality was closely tied to the family he created and nurtured. Through them, he hoped "to perpetuate my name through endless ages, that I might never be forgotten." With clock-like regularity, Daniel conducted family meetings every week. His wives and children, even those who lived in their own homes, gathered together in the church or in his home to worship, counsel, entertain and to share experiences. Each item on the program was preceded by a musical interlude from the Wood String Ensemble. And each meeting was punctuated by Daniel's sage comments. When he was away from home, the meetings continued with the same regularity under the direction of other family members. Detailed minutes of these meetings, also attended by his neighbors and their families, are chronicled in his journals.

Was Daniel cross when the railroad decided to locate the loading platform on his rich land? Did Brigham Young send him on a mission to prevent any "backtalk"? Daniel knew the value of his land. And he did go on a mission in October, 1869 with a group of missionaries called from the North Kanyon Ward. My findings show, however, that Daniel welcomed the arrival of the railroad. He encouraged the location of the platform on his land. And he immortalized his name for generations to come with the selection of Woods Crossing as the name for this important railroad stop. The facts are these:

Brigham Young met 100 leading citizens of the county at the borders of Daniel's land, as reported in the Deseret News, 16 June 1869. Dan strongly urged that the line not interfere with his lane on the east. Then he and his neighbors unanimously chose the NW corner of his property as the site for the depot and Daniel offered the land to the railroad for nothing!

He sent a glowing invitation to his brother, Nathan, to come to the West: "...this is a very healthy country. We have stages running through our county daily. And also a telegraph line. We can hear from Washington in a very few minutes and from other parts of the world. We expect that the railroad cars will travel through here in a short time."

On his return from Canada in March, 1870, Daniel carefully measured the distances and arrival times in his journals as they left Omaha on the train and passed through each community and whistle stop to Utah. Savor his description:

"We changed cars at Ogden City. We resumed our journey from Ogden at 5 minutes past 7 o clock. We arrived at Farmington 7 minutes to 8 o clock. We arrived in Centerville 25 minutes to 9. We arrived at Woods Cross 20 minutes to 9 o clock. We landed right on our own farm. 20 minutes to 9 o clock, we landed right on our own farm."

Four days later, by request, his son Peter C. Wood, sang The Railroad Song to an overflow crowd of family and community gathered to welcome Daniel home.

By sheer weight of numbers and by sheer size of acreage, Daniel Wood was overshadowed by the Hatch family, who at one time occupied every home on both sides of 500 South from the freeway to Redwood Road and on both sides of 800 West from 1100 South north past Phillips Petroleum. Woods Cross--Daniel perpetuated his name for the generations to come--a coup very much in character for a community-spirited man.

Union Pacific R.R.
(Utah Central R.R.)

WOODS CROSSING

EXCHANGE PLACE (Wood Street, 500 South)

United States
Post Office

Deseret Livestock Co.

Dave Roberts
Auto Service

West Side Small
Engine Repair

Gifford
Smith

Beth
Brko

Keddington's
Interstate "66"

Woods Cross Mercantile
(Red and White Store)

Hatchco

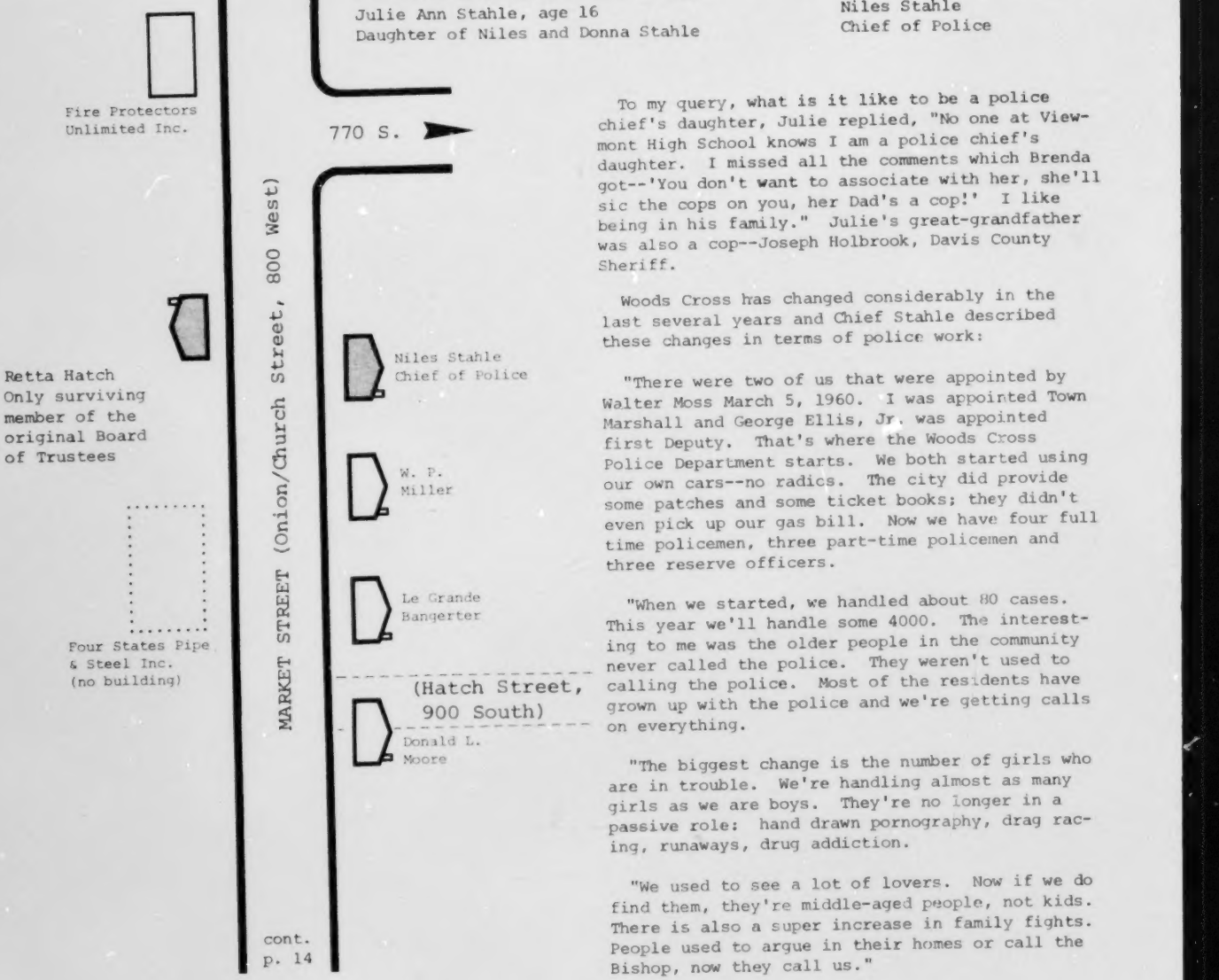
W.S.
Hatch

800 W.

cont.
p. 8

Julie Ann Stahle, age 16
Daughter of Niles and Donna Stahle

Niles Stahle
Chief of Police


Fire Protectors Unlimited Inc.
770 S.
MARKET STREET (Onion/Church Street, 800 West)
Retta Hatch
Only surviving member of the original Board of Trustees
Niles Stahle
Chief of Police
W. P. Miller
Le Grande Bangerter
(Hatch Street, 900 South)
Donald L. Moore
Four States Pipe & Steel Inc. (no building)

To my query, what is it like to be a police chief's daughter, Julie replied, "No one at Viewmont High School knows I am a police chief's daughter. I missed all the comments which Brenda got--'You don't want to associate with her, she'll sic the cops on you, her Dad's a cop!' I like being in his family." Julie's great-grandfather was also a cop--Joseph Holbrook, Davis County Sheriff.

Woods Cross has changed considerably in the last several years and Chief Stahle described these changes in terms of police work:

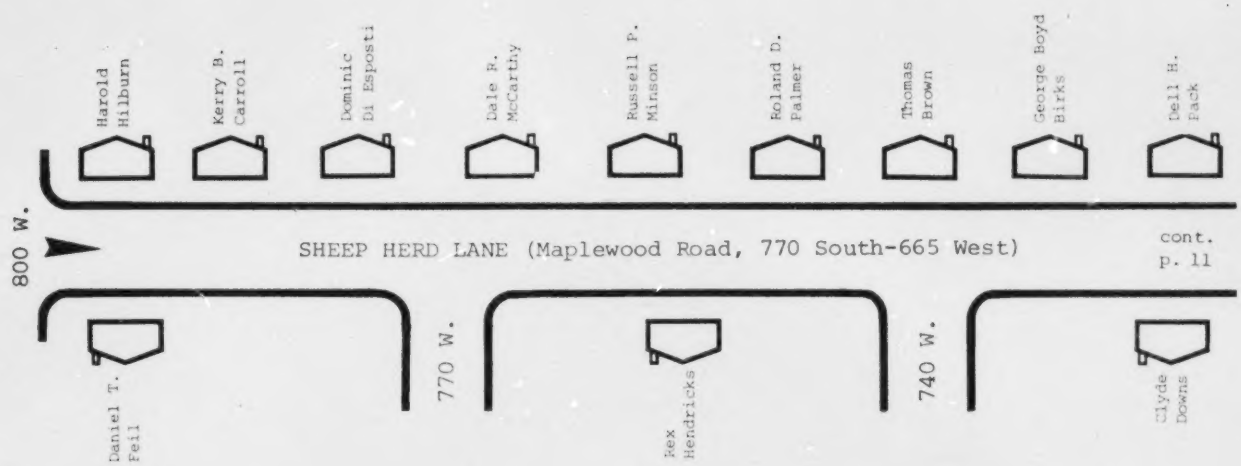
"There were two of us that were appointed by Walter Moss March 5, 1960. I was appointed Town Marshall and George Ellis, Jr. was appointed first Deputy. That's where the Woods Cross Police Department starts. We both started using our own cars--no radios. The city did provide some patches and some ticket books; they didn't even pick up our gas bill. Now we have four full time policemen, three part-time policemen and three reserve officers.

"When we started, we handled about 80 cases. This year we'll handle some 4000. The interesting to me was the older people in the community never called the police. They weren't used to calling the police. Most of the residents have grown up with the police and we're getting calls on everything.

"The biggest change is the number of girls who are in trouble. We're handling almost as many girls as we are boys. They're no longer in a passive role: hand drawn pornography, drag racing, runaways, drug addiction.

"We used to see a lot of lovers. Now if we do find them, they're middle-aged people, not kids. There is also a super increase in family fights. People used to argue in their homes or call the Bishop, now they call us."

cont. p. 14

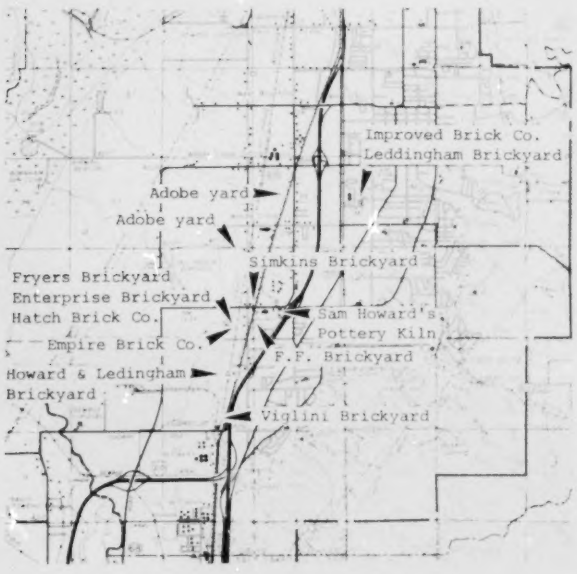


The Hatch family, the descendents of Ira S. Hatch and his three wives, created an empire--economic, financial, landed and kinship based. So broad are their kinship ties that it is difficult to find an original family in Woods Cross who did not intermarry with the Hatchs. By sheer numbers, they outrank us all. They have owned more acres within the current bounds of Woods Cross than any other family. And their direct contribution to the economic life of Woods Cross has been substantial.

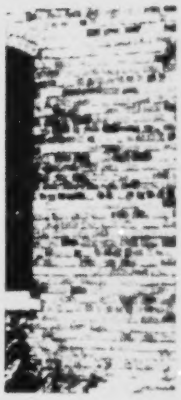
Hatchs have owned or operated six brickyards; with Ike Atkinson, imported and developed a Holstein dairy herd, the beginnings of the commercial dairy business in Davis County. Two of the eight livestock companies were Hatch companies and they held major shares in four others. Even two railroad crossings were Hatch crossings--Hatch and Enterprise, place names also found in Southern Utah where Hatch relatives settled.

Two of the family rate special mention. Stearns Hatch who was President or Director of Farmers State Bank, Bountiful State Bank, Woods Cross Canning Co., Deseret Livestock Co., Hatch Bros. Livestock Co., and Woods Cross Livestock Co. all at one time! He was also on the School Board, Bishop of the South Bountiful Ward and Justice of the Peace. He helped build the water cistern and several homes of lime-mud with Ike Atkinson. There are few places I've looked that Stearns Hatch did not leave tracks.

Another Hatch of interest is Mrs. Arda (W.S.) Hatch. Low-key, competent and I suspect strong-willed, she is the President of Hatchco. She has also been dispatcher, cook and consultant to truckers and bookkeeper. She lives in one of the oldest surviving homes in Woods Cross; built in 1850/51 and now remodeled and beautifully kept up. The offices of the company are located in the adjoining home, built about 1895, and where she and her husband began their married life.



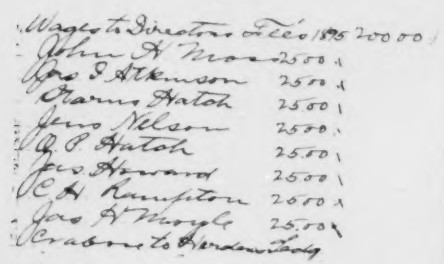
Harriet (Hattie) Hatch and David Melvin Nelson
Wedding Picture, 11 Oct. 1900

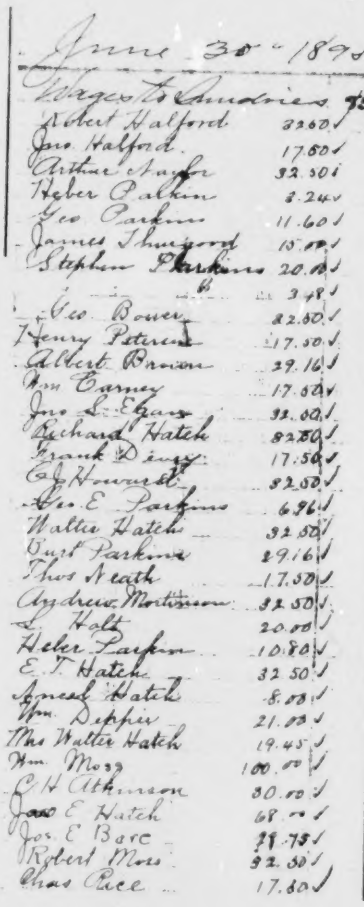


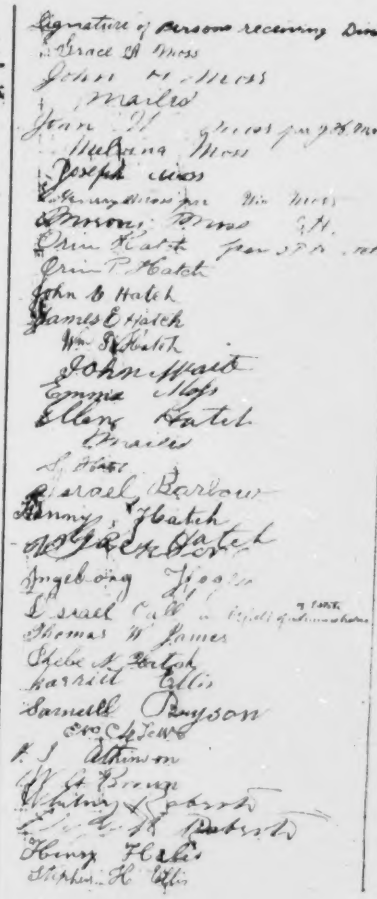
DESERET LIVESTOCK COMPANY (1891)
Directors and their fees, Dec. 1895

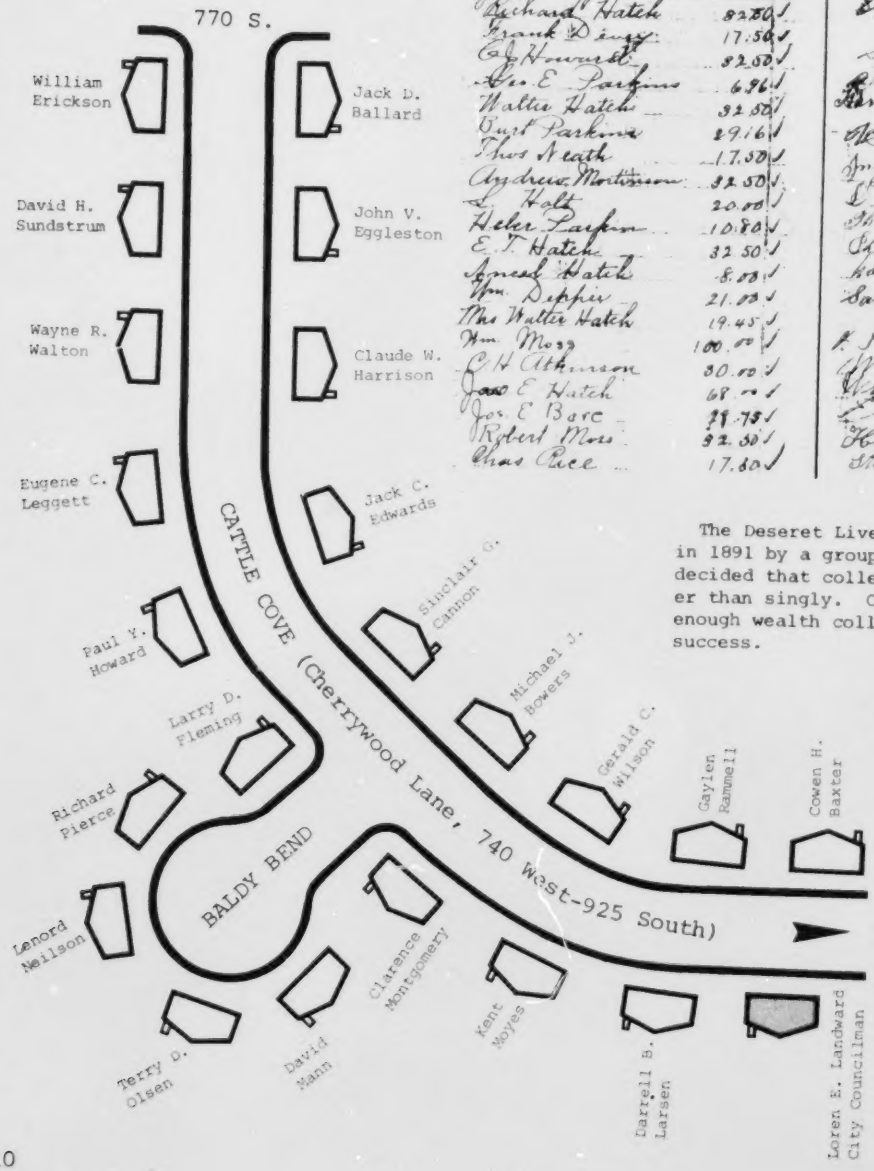
Herders Wages, June 30 1895

Signatures of Stockholders, 1891
They signed as they collected









The Deseret Livestock Company was organized in 1891 by a group of Woods Cross Sheepmen who decided that collectively they could grow faster than singly. Of interest is that there was enough wealth collectively to make it a real success.

95 original shareholders
270+ shareholders, 1953 and most of them descend from the 95

1891-1945 $1,496,576 paid in dividends @ 12% average

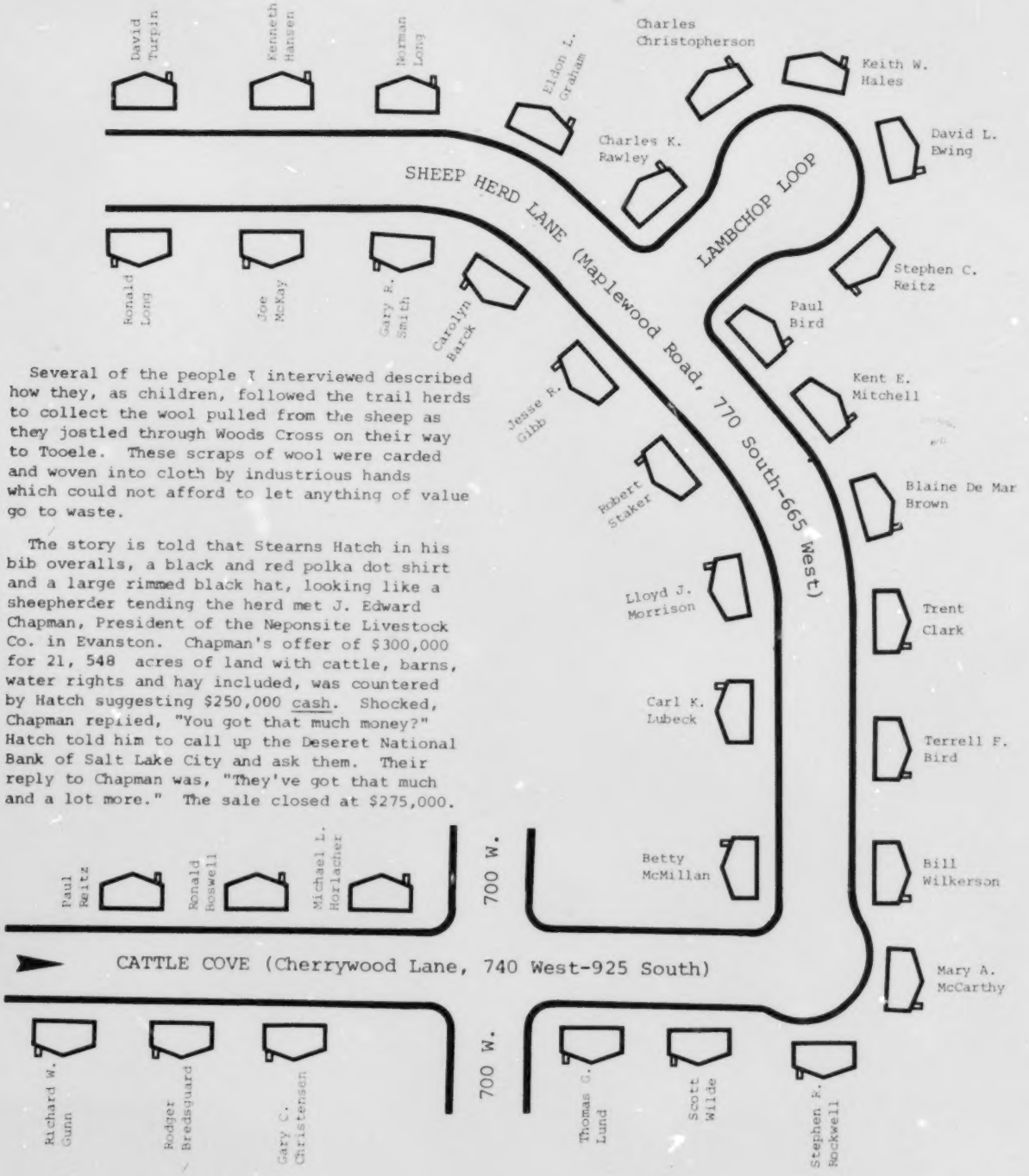
Purchase of more than 235,000 acres of land with water rights

Owned 60,000 head of sheep, trailed about 120,000

Trailed sheep 250 miles from Monte Cristo to Skull Valley Spring and Fall.

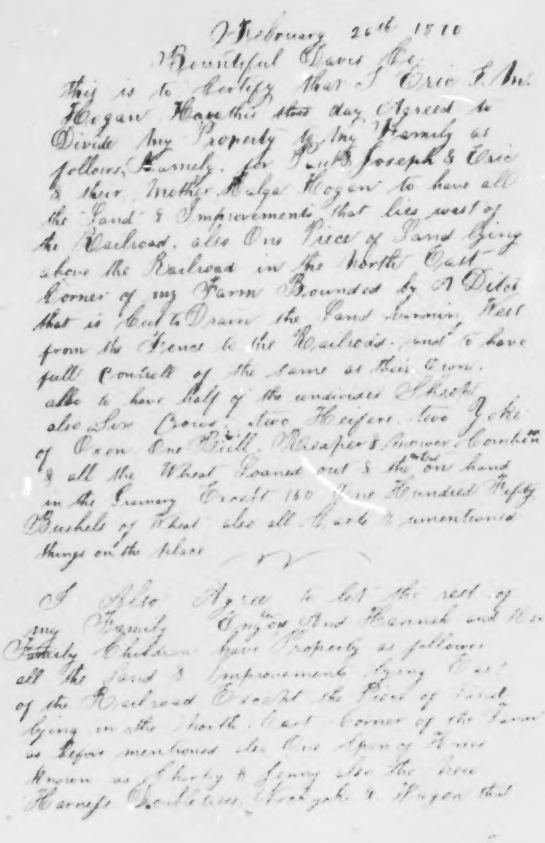
Until 1933, the Deseret Livestock Company was a Woods Cross company. The stockholders and their families served as trailers, and worked during lambing, shearing and haying. In 1933, the character of the company changed. Three important directors died, William Moss, Henry Moss and Ike Atkinson. Much of the stock was sold to Henry D. Moyle and his brothers. The offices of the company were transferred to Salt Lake City and the company mercantile store closed.

The 120,000 sheep which the Deseret Livestock trailed from Monte Cristo on the Wasatch Mountains to Skull Valley came through Woods Cross. Here the trailers stopped to rest their herds and replenish their supplies. The pasture land where the sheep grazed during this rest-stop is now the Hatchco Trucking Firm and the Tanglewood Subdivision. Aerial photos taken just after the War and before Hatchco expanded show the trail turns and grazing areas.



Several of the people I interviewed described how they, as children, followed the trail herds to collect the wool pulled from the sheep as they jostled through Woods Cross on their way to Tooele. These scraps of wool were carded and woven into cloth by industrious hands which could not afford to let anything of value go to waste.

The story is told that Stearns Hatch in his bib overalls, a black and red polka dot shirt and a large rimmed black hat, looking like a sheepherder tending the herd met J. Edward Chapman, President of the Neponsite Livestock Co. in Evanston. Chapman's offer of $300,000 for 21, 548 acres of land with cattle, barns, water rights and hay included, was countered by Hatch suggesting $250,000 cash. Shocked, Chapman replied, "You got that much money?" Hatch told him to call up the Deseret National Bank of Salt Lake City and ask them. Their reply to Chapman was, "They've got that much and a lot more." The sale closed at $275,000.



February 26th 1870

Beaufiful Davis Co

this is to Certify that I Eric & Mr. Hogan Have this 26th day Agreed to Divide my Property by my Family as follows Namely for Wife Joseph & Eric & their Mother Helga Hogan to have all the Land & Improvements that lies west of the Railroad. also One Piece of Land lying above the Railroad in the North East Corner of my Farm Bounded by A Ditch that is Now to Draw the Land Running West from the Fence to the Railroad and to have full Control of the same as their Own. also to have Half of the undivided Sheep also Two Cows, two Heifers, two Yoke of Oxen One Pair Mowper & Reaper & Binder Combin & all the Wheat Loaned out & the one hand in the Granary Except 150 One Hundred Fifty Bushels of Wheat also all Mark & unmentioned things on the place

I Also Agree to let the rest of my Family Eng[illegible]on And Hannah and Her Father & Children have Property as follows all the Land & Improvements lying East of the Railroad Except the Piece of Land lying in the North East Corner of the Farm as Before mentioned Also One Span of Horses Wagon as Harvey & Jenny Also the New Harness Double Trees Neck yoke & Wagon that is now on the place also Half of the undivided Sheep also 4 Cows & Two year Old Heifers One Steer also 150 One Hundred & Fifty bushels of Wheat also to have and own Two rows of Fruit Trees also to have the privilege of turning One span of Horses in the Pasture West of the House as long as it is Pasture also One Portion of the Tools such as Spades Shovels Hoes Forks One Plow that is on the Place

I Have Also Agree with my Sons to Work the Land now Owned by Engober & Hannah on Shares for three Years in Succession for One Half in the Hay bushes & their Portion At the other Yard also Engber & Hannah to furnish Seed. Team & Pay the Expenses for threshing also said Sons to Cut & Stack the Hay on Condition that the Meadow is Drained said Sons to look after the Fence & Keep it in repair with the Exception of furnishing new Materials for three Years. also said Sons to take good care of the Team for three Years to Work same as their Own with the Exception When Called for by the Owners to Haul Wood or Coal or go to Market

Eric & Mr Hogan

Helga Hogan
Joseph Hogan
Eric Hogan
Paul Hogan

Angelog Hogan
Witness Sandy Hogan

The rationale for plural marriage, when the law became fully operative in Utah (1855):

So every woman could marry
To build a "righteous generation"
For renewed vigor for old men
For lasting immortality through progeny
To reduce extra-marital delights

The first two are official reasons, the last are unofficial responses to criticism by Heber C. Kinball and Brigham Young--who had the capacity to see the humor in humanity.

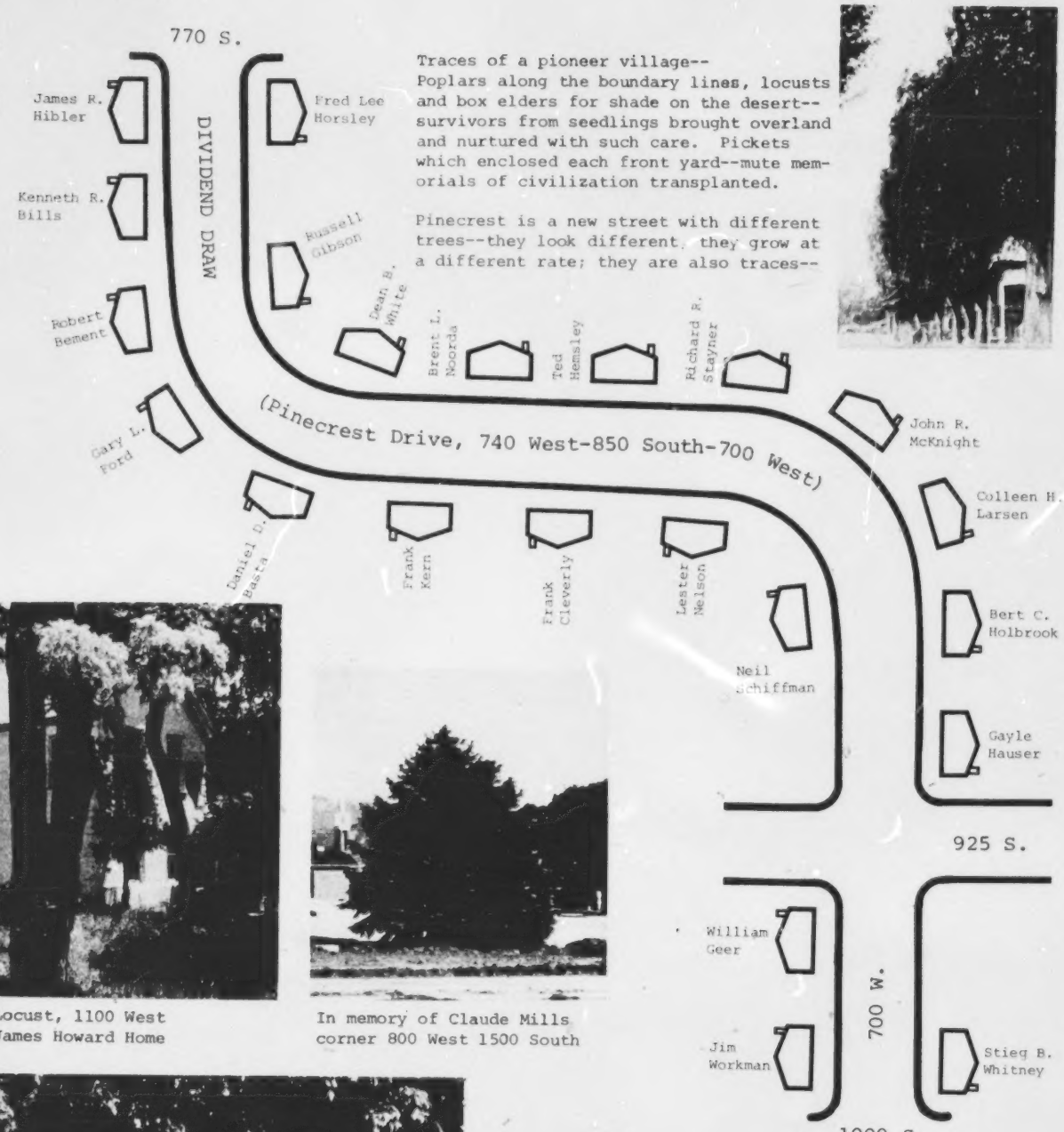
The real reason--population! Population is the single most important factor in the settlement of a wilderness. The popular television show, "Here Come the Brides," has made this historical phenomenon familiar to us all. Unlike New Orleans, Seattle, French Canada and the West Indies Utah had almost an equal number of men and women until 1895 when the male population became greater. Women did not lack opportunity for marriage and while old men might be exhorted to renew their vigor and a "righteous generation" might be the result, the reason for polygamy was people!

We have no further need to bias our statistics and to hide our uniqueness behind the curtains of our history. Plural marriage was not 2% of the population in Woods Cross, it was 35% of the adult males. And I have gained an admiration for those women who, in their deep commitment to their religious faith, became the most valuable commodity on the frontier--like pure-blood, brood mares, they populated a wilderness and sustained their men, when they were imprisoned and fined, when their bedrooms were invaded and their political and civil rights were stripped from them. These people are heroes in the finest sense of the term!

Arrested for Polygamy--		
George C. Wood, 1886	5 yrs, 3 mos	$800
Joseph Hogan, 1886	6 mos	$300
Eric Hogan, 1887	discharged	
William J. Parkin, 1888	50 days,	$50
James Howard, 1888	90 days	$100
Moroni Brown, 1886	6 mos	$300

(All served their terms except Eric)

And I can hope for a better day when those within our city, who long ago, chose to retain polygamy as part of their religious faith can be accepted and integrated by both sides into the community of which we are both a part. I would like to see one bus line on my corner, not two.



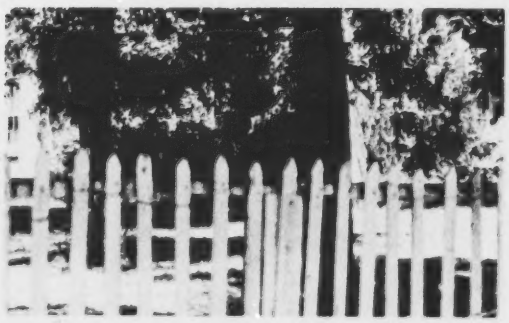
Traces of a pioneer village--
Poplars along the boundary lines, locusts and box elders for shade on the desert--survivors from seedlings brought overland and nurtured with such care. Pickets which enclosed each front yard--mute memorials of civilization transplanted.

Pinecrest is a new street with different trees--they look different, they grow at a different rate; they are also traces--

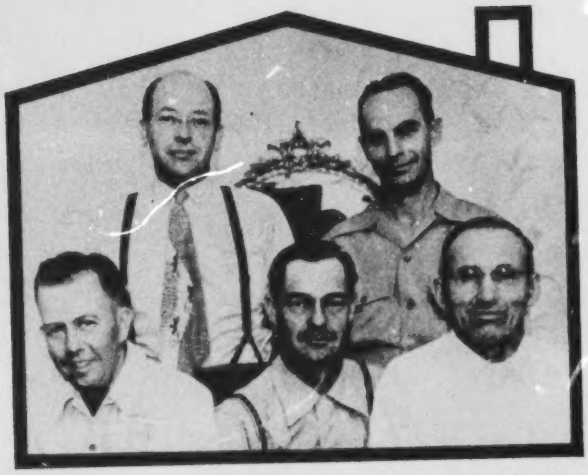
Locust, 1100 West
James Howard Home

In memory of Claude Mills
corner 800 West 1500 South

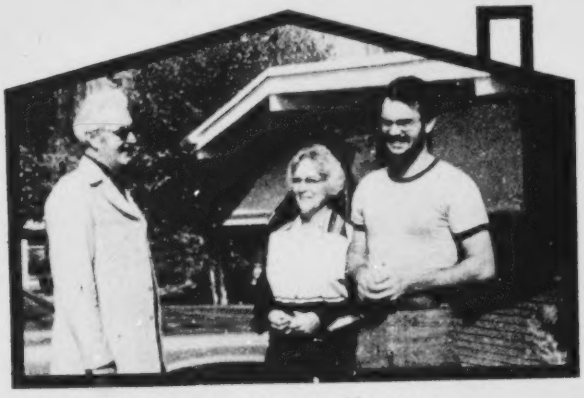
Box elder, 1100 West
Moroni Moss Home



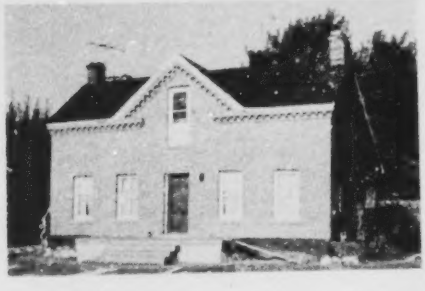
Picket fence, 1100 West
James Isaac Atkinson Home



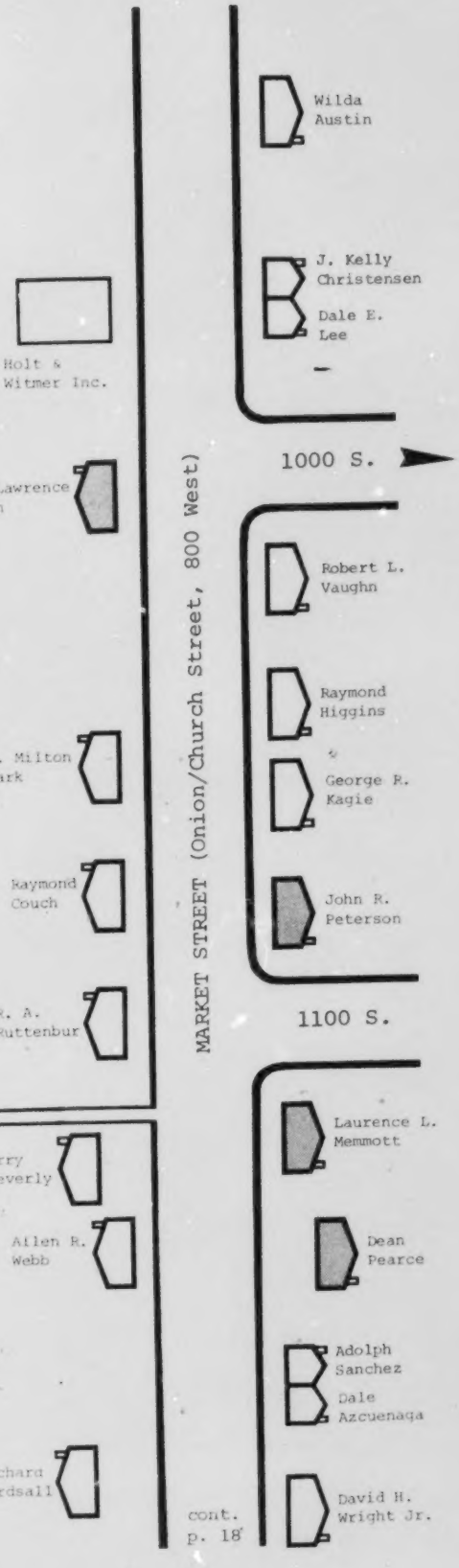
The Woods Cross Town Board, 1952: President, Lawrence Parkin; Secy-Treas, Martin Brown; Watermaster, Delton Nelson; Trustees, Charles Hatch and Stanley Haacke. Irvin Cleverly and George Ellis, Trustees were absent.



Woods Cross singers par excellence
The Memmotts: Larry, Grace, Guy



The Richard E. Egan home built in 1870 from Woods Cross brick



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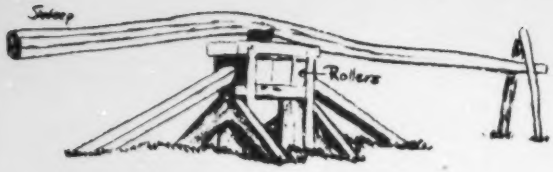
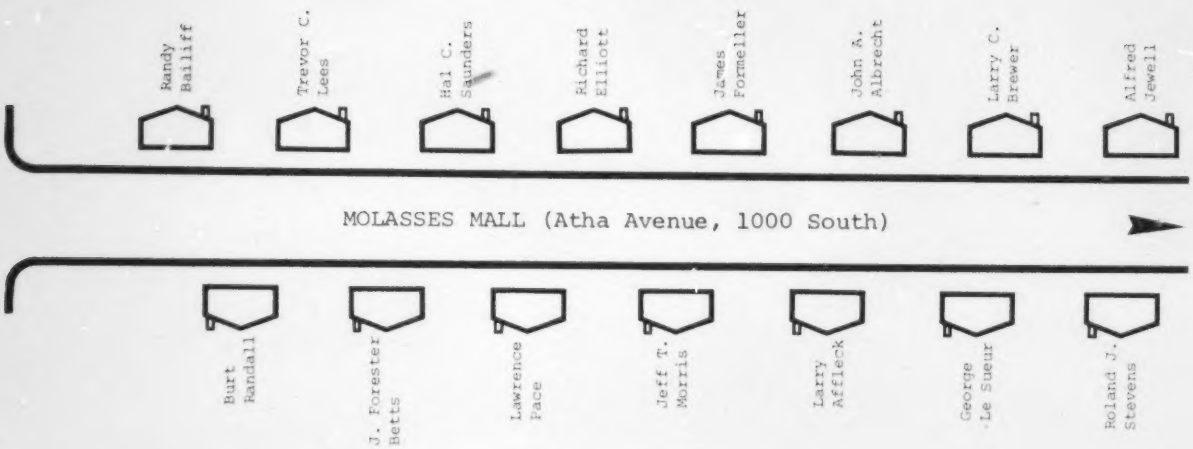




Molasses was one of the principal staple items in the Woods Cross area. It was often the only sweetener available since sugar cost money and money was the rarest commodity of all.

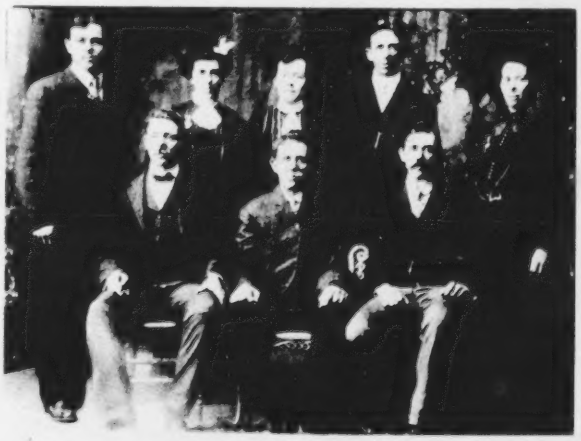
Since the molasses mill was expensive and making molasses was a long slow process--most mills could turn out only 16 gallons of syrup a day--John Ellis made molasses for most of the residents of the area. He used corn stalks at first or squash, later he used cane grown on the Ellis property near the Bountiful Cemetery. He could use his own cane and sell the finished product or he could grind the cane grown by his neighbors and charge them a toll--every fourth gallon.

The soil in which the cane was grown made a difference in the color of the syrup. Gray or dark soil gave light thin syrup and red clay thick clear syrup. It took about 80 gallons of syrup to produce 8-10 gallons of molasses.

The 2-3 roller mill was turned by a horse or mule hitched to the end of a long sweep. As the horse circled, the sugar cane was fed into the rollers and the bright green juice dropped into a burlap-covered barrel. Then it was poured into the boiler trough through several layers of cheesecloth. The syrup boiled until it made a thick, caramel-colored liquid--about 3-4 hours.

As the syrup boiled, a dark foam appeared on the top which was skimmed off with wooden ladles or metal skimmers with small holes in the bottom. These skimmings were the pay for the family members assigned to the process. The making of molasses was an "every member of the family" affair. Sometimes the skimmings were saved for a candy pull later.

The furnace on which the boiler trough rested was much like the fireplaces used in forest parks for outdoor cooking and it was made of red bricks. When the syrup was done, the trough was removed to logs where it could be tilted and poured through additional cheesecloth layers into storage barrels--made by John Ellis who was a cooper by trade.



The Stephen Hales Ellis Family
Their reminiscences describe the making of molasses and what they liked best about it.

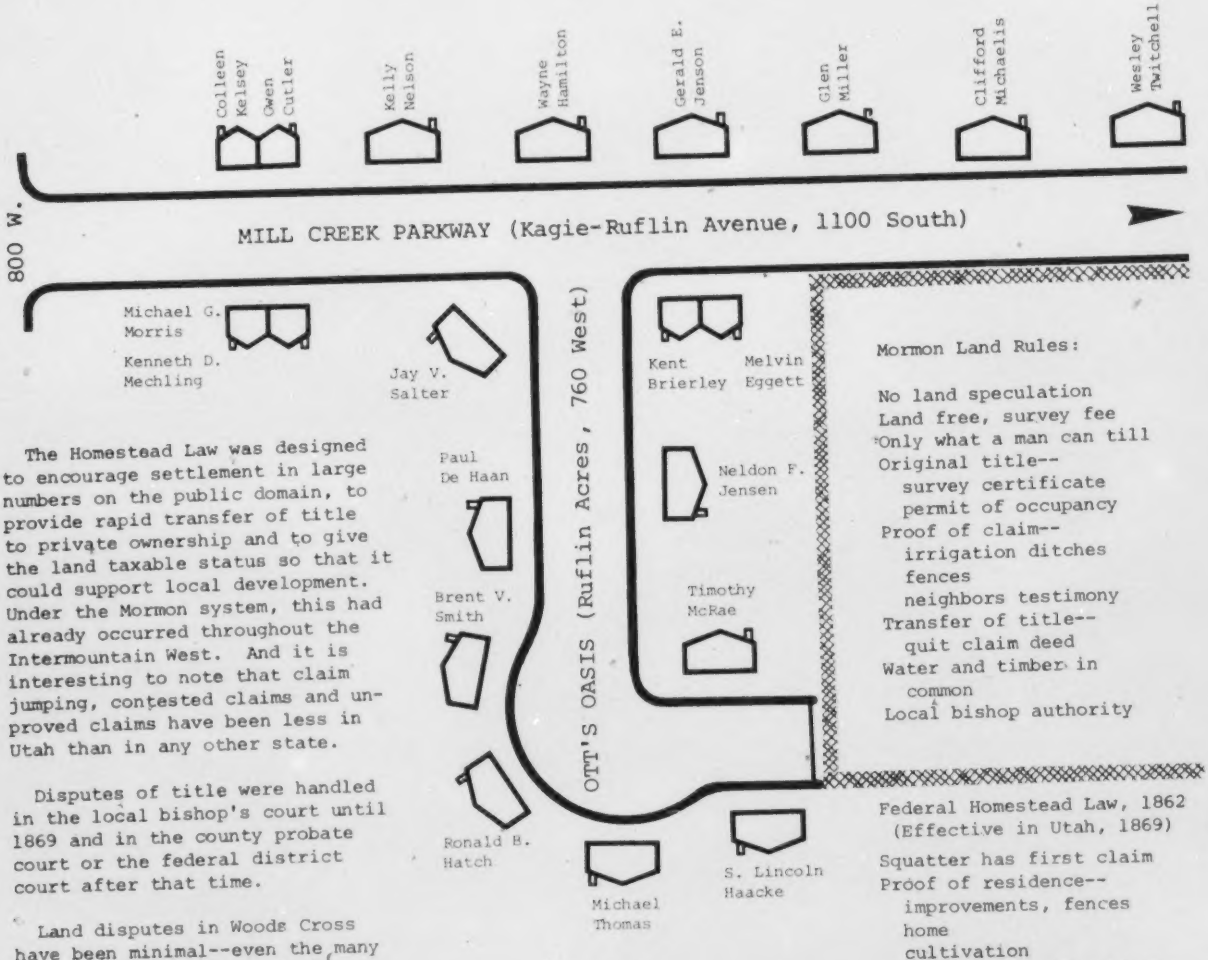
The Bountiful area was originally settled along the Jordan River near flowing springs for water and mounds for dugouts. These wet bottom lands proved unsatisfactory for a permanent Mormon village. And a flat, well drained area closer to the mountains was chosen and laid out according to the standard Mormon grid system. The aerial map on page 4 shows that familiar pattern.

Based on the New England township, large square blocks, on which homes and barns were built, surround a centrally located church and a cluster of small businesses. Many unimproved roads lead from the village to the fields.

Each family unit was assigned a townsite and in subsequent land divisions, farm acreage according to the size of the family and the amount of land they could till and improve. Within this system, Woods Cross was originally intended to provide grazing land and farm allotments for the settlers whose homes were in the Bountiful townsite.

This traditional system quickly broke down due to many factors. First, Mormon polygamy made it logical to establish one family, usually the first, in the town home and the other families out on the farm lands. Second, the distance between the townsite and the bottom lands made it more convenient to live right on the farm rather than commute back and forth. Finally, many of the early families were used to living on their lands and they chose to do so from the beginning. The aerial photo also shows the familiar line village more common to the South and to Europe than the square township.

These settlers were squatters on the land divided into small farms of 20-50 acres each. When the Homestead Act was extended to Utah in 1869, the "squatters" collectively filed, in the name of one entryman, for 160 acre allotments. Townsites were filed on by the probate judge or the mayor of the city. This entryman then transferred title to the appropriate owner with a quit claim deed.



The Homestead Law was designed to encourage settlement in large numbers on the public domain, to provide rapid transfer of title to private ownership and to give the land taxable status so that it could support local development. Under the Mormon system, this had already occurred throughout the Intermountain West. And it is interesting to note that claim jumping, contested claims and unproved claims have been less in Utah than in any other state.

Disputes of title were handled in the local bishop's court until 1869 and in the county probate court or the federal district court after that time.

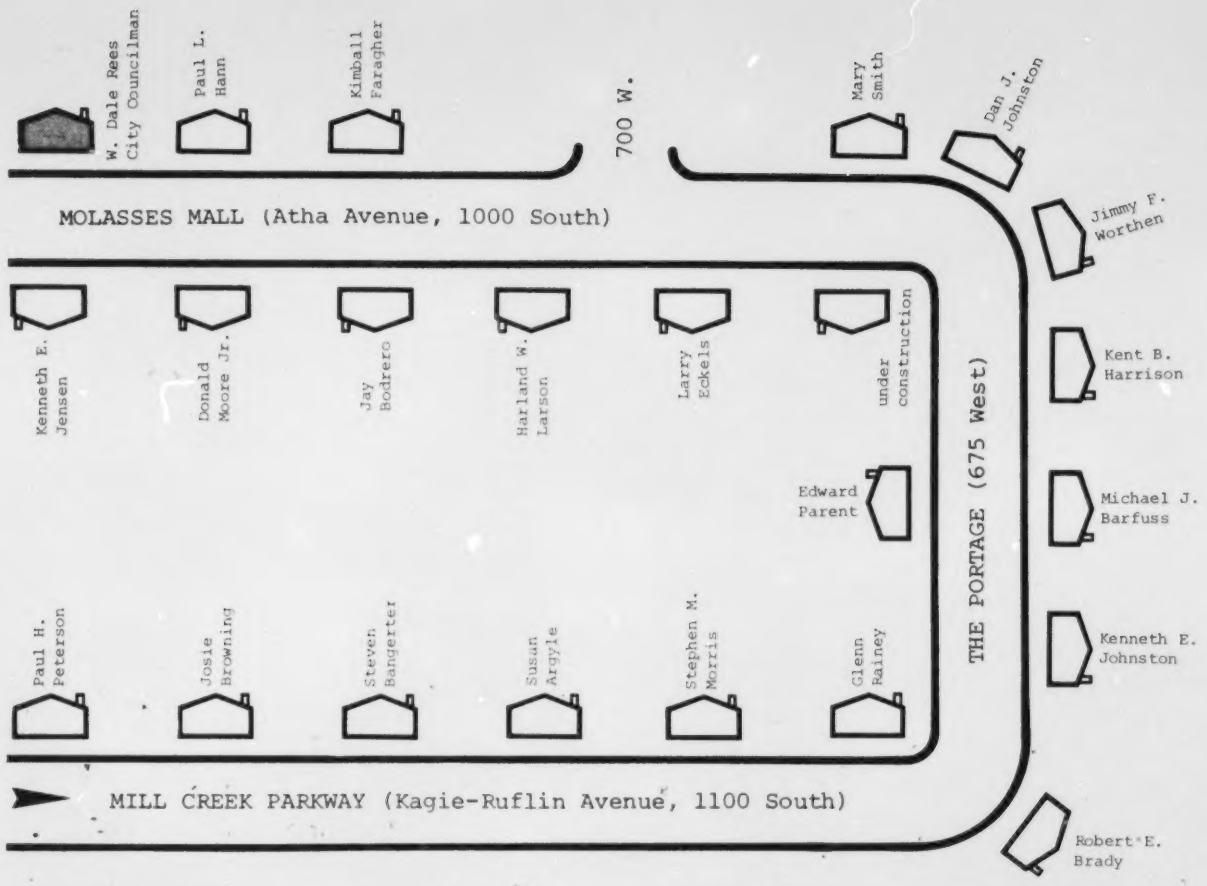
Land disputes in Woods Cross have been minimal--even the many court cases involving the Bonneville canal and unpaid taxes from it did not result in claim jumping nor extensive counterclaims.

Mormon Land Rules:

No land speculation
Land free, survey fee
Only what a man can till
Original title--
  survey certificate
  permit of occupancy
Proof of claim--
  irrigation ditches
  fences
  neighbors testimony
Transfer of title--
  quit claim deed
Water and timber in common
Local bishop authority

Federal Homestead Law, 1862 (Effective in Utah, 1869)

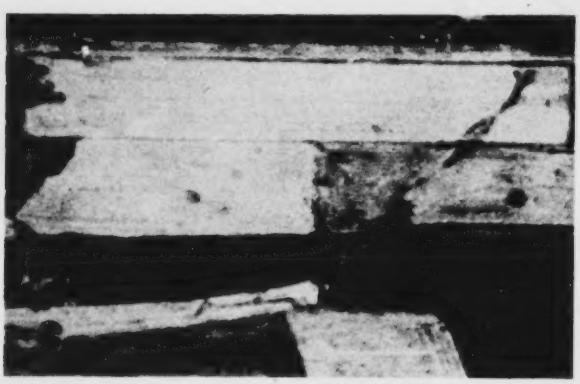
Squatter has first claim
Proof of residence--
  improvements, fences
  home
  cultivation
  1878, irrigation ditches
5 years to file, can buy after 6 months

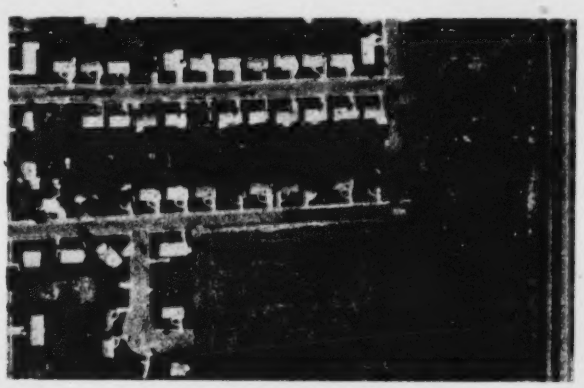


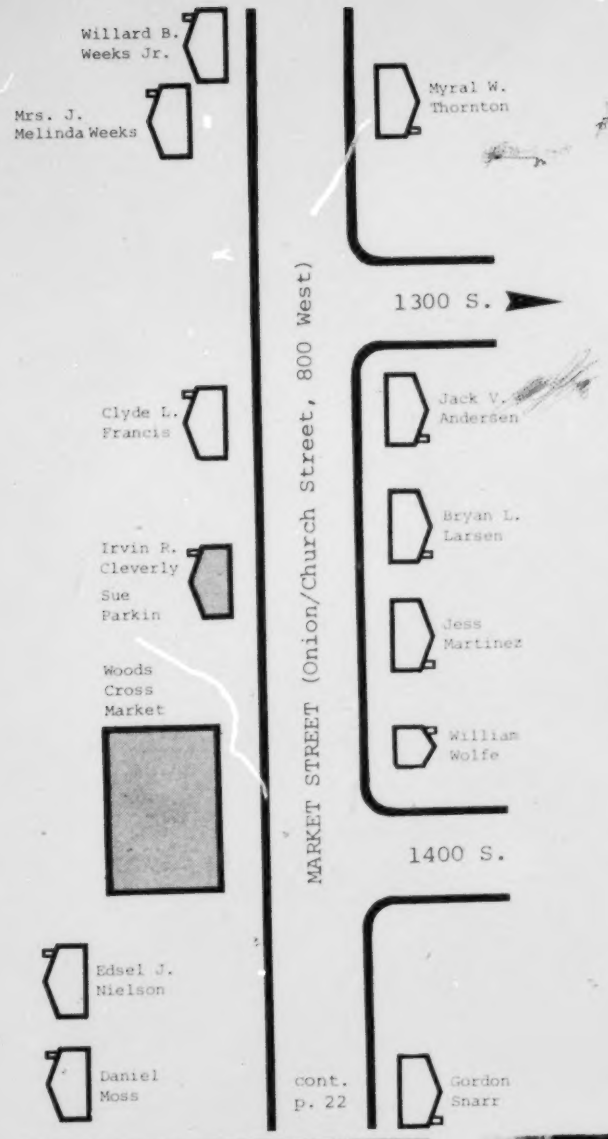
Woods Cross has opted to use the land on which Ruflin Acres Subdivision lies for housing and for a city park. This decision reflects the historical development of our city and has implications critical to future planning.

The fertility of this soil is described in the Deseret News, 1896: "As usual, Bishop Egan of South Bountiful has given considerable employment to the young folks of Bountiful picking strawberries. At one time, when the season was at its best, he had twenty-five hands employed who picked as high as 200 cases of 15 cups each a day, some of the pickers making as much as $2 a day, getting a cent a cup for picking. Last year he commenced to pick on the 25th day of May and this year not until the middle of June; this together with the low price he says makes it so that he will not realize as much profit as some other years. He has about a 3-acre patch."

What the paper did not say was that the late season was due to the flooding of the shallow channel of Mill Creek--the middle branch with edges not too clearly defined, which almost annually overflowed it banks bringing fertile mountain soil to the alkali bottoms--an oasis!







Competitive sports have been an integral part of the Woods Cross scene. Brick-yard pond hockey, biennial "donkey" basketball games, baseball dunk, Little League and Pony League ball, and organized slow-pitch baseball at our own Mosquito Park on 1500 South.

Paul Earnshaw organized an Electric Football League involving local boys and those in surrounding areas. With trophies to the winners.

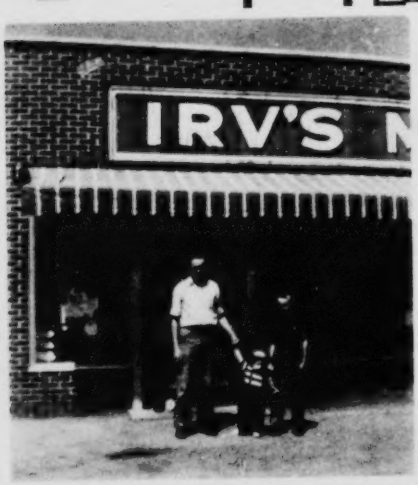
Cleverly Twins Live Up To Their Name

ERVIN CLEVERLY *IVARD CLEVERLY*

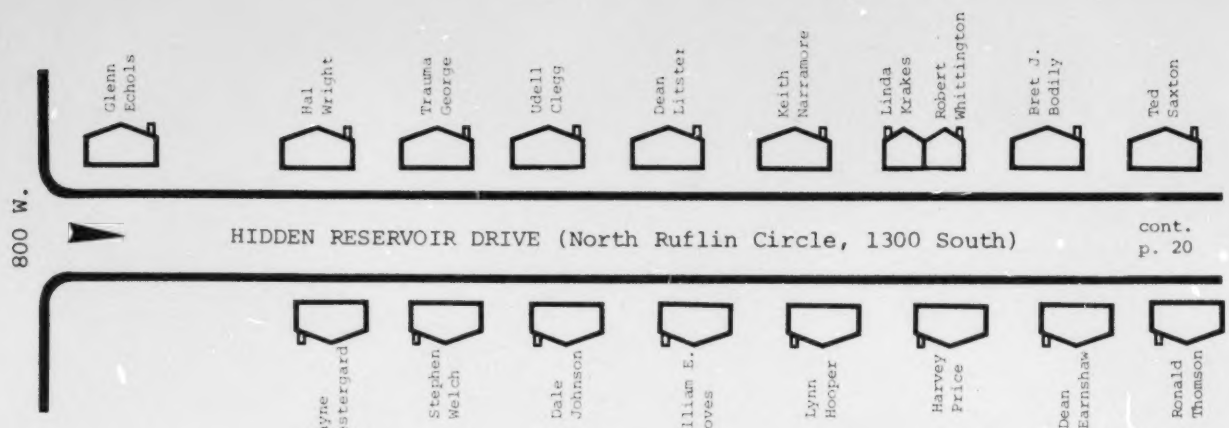
Cleverly is exactly the word that describes the way South Bountiful's shotmaking twins of that name personally ushered the hard-luck South Cottonwood basketball team out of the championship running yesterday in the S. L. Interstake Tournament. Ervin and Ivard counted 31 points as South Bountiful upset the powerful Cottonwooders 56-41. The mechanical precision with which the twin brothers dropped in long shots discouraged every rally the Cottonwooders attempted. Ivard and Ervin were named on the South Davis All-Stake team.

Irv Cleverly--President of the School Board
Trustee of the Town Board
Bishop of the Ward
Owner of the local grocery

And a sportsman who believes that the game is more important than the final score.



Byron Hardy converted Irv's Market into a small-town supermarket without loosing his customers. "I guess the grocery business is just in my blood," Byron told me. "I began at the age of 14 working for Coy Hayward. Then I went to Albertson's. And I missed the contact with the customers. In a small town, names are an important consideration and individual attention a must. We have a family operation, and we have been accepted as a family."



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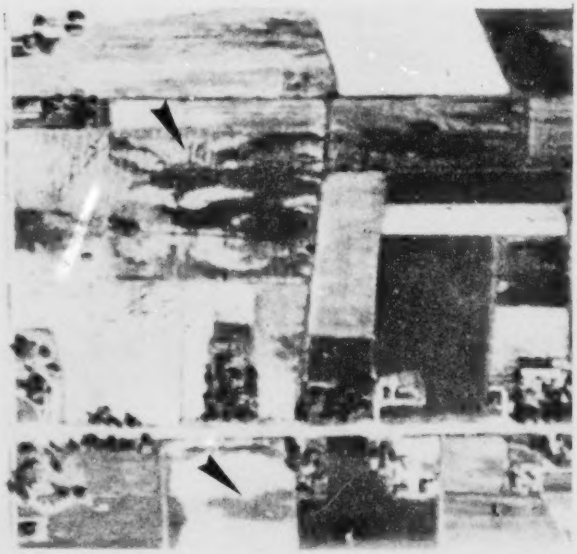
Woods Cross is strategically located near the bottom of the Great Salt Lake Basin. And this location is responsible for two different water problems.

Originally, the mountain water sheds retained rain and melting snows, boggy meadows absorbed the runoff and sloughs soaked up additional surface water. This water, now trapped, drained through the ground into natural underground reservoirs along the eastern edges of the Great Salt Lake. Much of the bottom lands are sub-irrigated and swampy. This is what sent the early settlers to the bench area to establish the city of Bountiful--the bottoms were too wet.

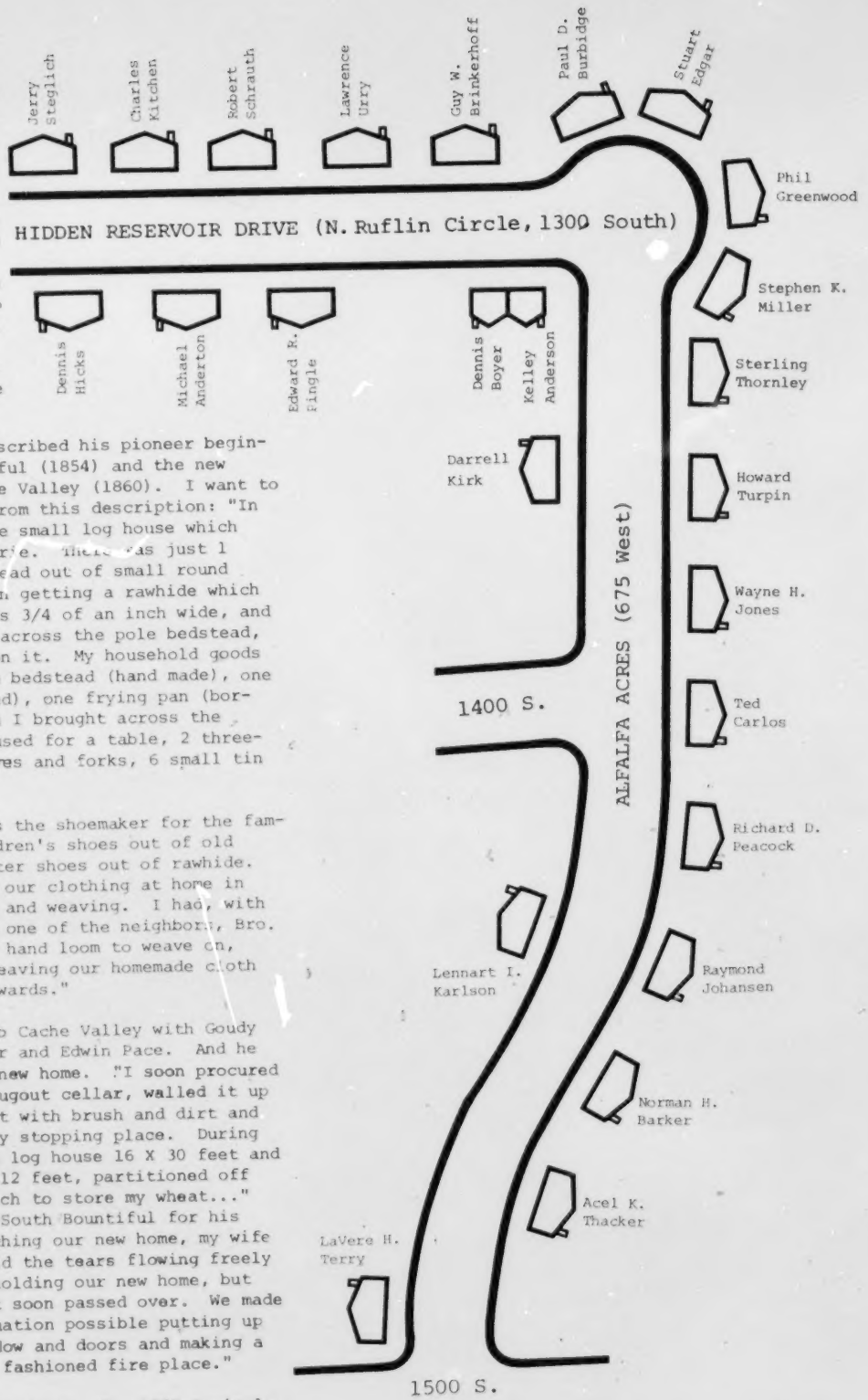
Then as water sheds are cleared for building homes and meadows and ponds are drained for industrial complexes, the surface water has no where to go. It floods and causes waste and damage. These floods are without the benefit of topsoil deposits which Mill Creek spread over our soil year after year.

Our water resources are exhaustible! At the present time, the city has several reservoirs which provide water under pressure for culinary and utility purposes. We also have wells, one of which taps a large underground supply and flows naturally at the rate of 400 gallons per day without a pump. Conservation needs provision for both types of water control--preserving underground supplies and preventing floods.

The aerial map shows the underground supplies and the map on page 4 shows the draining of the basin into the bottoms. Woods Cross came into existence for water; water is essential for our survival as a city.



Early Woods Cross settlers wanted to become self sufficient within their own community; that is, they sought the ability to produce all goods and services which are a part of any sound welfare program. In 1860 each household still had to provide for its own needs or seek help from the local bishop. Cooperative efforts were often restricted to relatives and close neighbors.

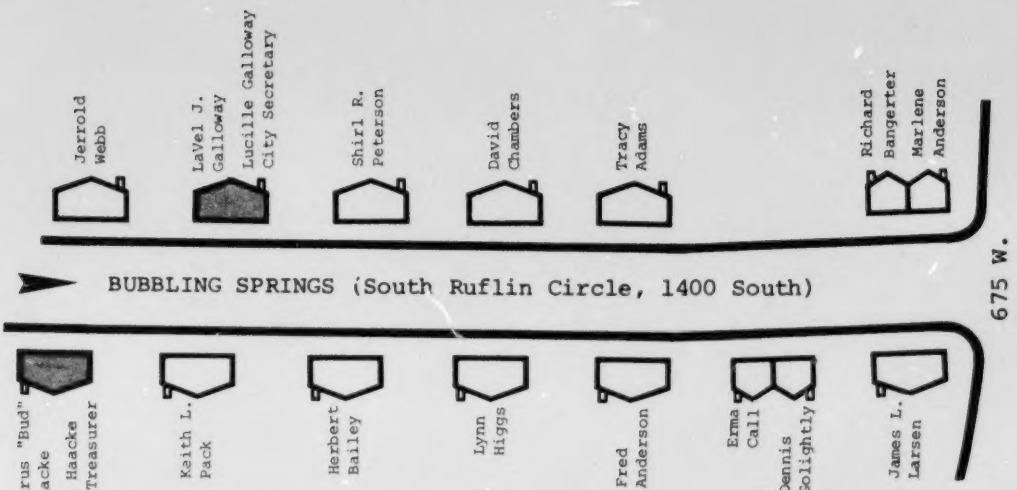


Marriner Merrill described his pioneer beginnings in South Bountiful (1854) and the new start he made in Cache Valley (1860). I want to quote some passages from this description: "In 1854, I moved into the small log house which belonged to James Henrie. There was just 1 room. I made a bedstead out of small round poles and succeeded in getting a rawhide which I cut in narrow strips 3/4 of an inch wide, and stretched around and across the pole bedstead, and put a straw bed on it. My household goods consisted of one pole bedstead (hand made), one bake skillet (borrowed), one frying pan (borrowed), a chest which I brought across the Plains and which we used for a table, 2 three-legged stools, 2 knives and forks, 6 small tin spoons.

"My wife Sarah, was the shoemaker for the family, making the children's shoes out of old boot tops and my winter shoes out of rawhide. My wives made all of our clothing at home in those days, spinning and weaving. I had, with some assistance from one of the neighbors, Bro. James Henrie, made a hand loom to weave on, which was used for weaving our homemade cloth for many years afterwards."

In 1860, he went to Cache Valley with Goudy Hogan, Christian Hyer and Edwin Pace. And he tells of building a new home. "I soon procured a city lot, made a dugout cellar, walled it up with rock, covered it with brush and dirt and this made a temporary stopping place. During the fall, I got up a log house 16 X 30 feet and one end of it, some 12 feet, partitioned off for a granery in which to store my wheat..." Then he returned to South Bountiful for his family. "...on reaching our new home, my wife Sarah could not avoid the tears flowing freely from her eyes in beholding our new home, but this little incident soon passed over. We made the best of our situation possible putting up some sheets for window and doors and making a good fire in an old fashioned fire place."

The beginnings were hard. The 1860 Agricultural Census, however, reveals the base for a prosperity which is almost a shock within our



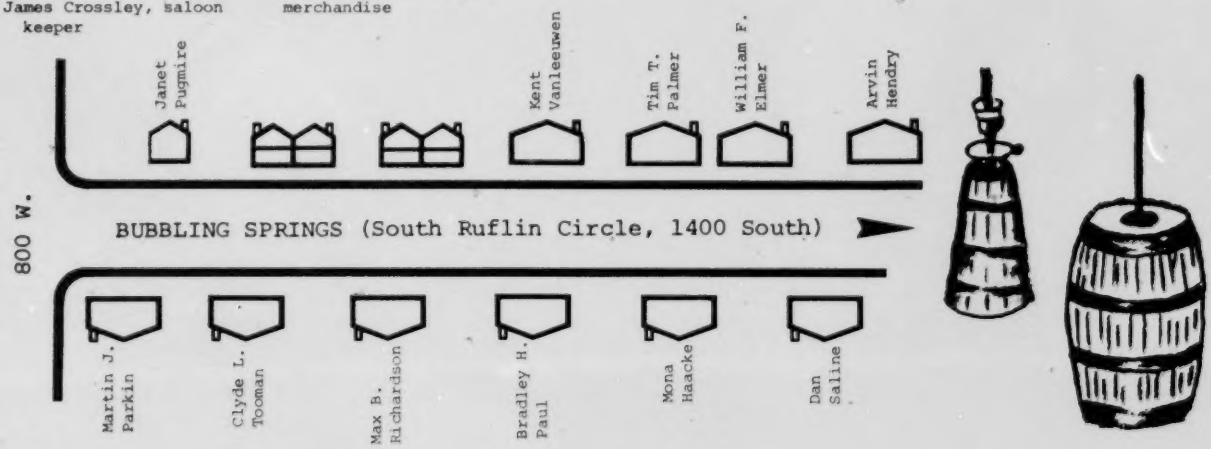
stereotyped views of the Old West--in-kind resources like Eric Hogan's eggs and Luther Burnham's butter and cheese, will eventually become cash and the natural increase of livestock (even claims of three lamb crops per year are documented) will provide capital investment for several livestock companies and other commercial pursuits. Surpluses above what was needed for local consumption, could be sold for cash or exchanged for services. And these were there.

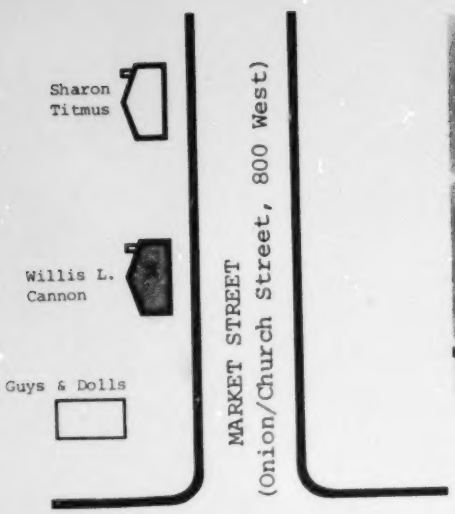
By 1880, with the addition of specific skilled trades, Woods Cross could claim self sufficiency.

John Johnson, blacksmith
Nels Nelson, shoemaker
Henry Hales, stonemason
James Crossley, saloon keeper
William Henrie, mechanic
Charles E. Pearson, attorney
Richard Duerden, general merchandise

1860 Agricultural Census--

Name	Horses	Milk Cows	Oxen	Sheep
William Atkinson	4	4	4	20
William Brown	2	4	2	13
Samuel Bryson		2		
Luther Burnham	2		2	3
Knud Christiansen		1	2	14
John Ellis	2	4	2	4
Thomas F. Fisher		2	2	2
Ira S. Hatch	8	12	4	100
Ransom Hatch	3	3	2	8
Wilder Hatch	3	2		8
James Henry	6	10		20
Samuel Henry	3	5	4	48
Iric M. Hogan	3	5	2	100
Christian Hyer	1	4	4	4
Joseph Kippin	2	6	2	10
George W. Lincoln		2	2	
Robert Marshall	3	9	4	50
Marriner Merrill	10	2	6	10
John Moss	6	4	2	30
Frank N. Perkins	6	6	4	18
Jesse N. Perkins	4	4	8	31
Reuben Perkins	1	3	4	40
Daniel Wood	3	9	4	50
John Wood		1	2	10





cont. p. 26

The Johnson Family:
George
Josephine
Louisa
Olivia
Minnie
John
John, Jr.
Louisa

John was an emigrant from Sweden and an educated and skilled blacksmith.

John Johnson,
Poundkeeper of South Bountiful Precinct
Davis County Utah Territory.

Unlike the typical Mormon village, the business district is on the fringes of Woods Cross. This corner, where the city hall, the church, the park and the local markets/filling station are found, is the "people" hub of the city. Any day of the week, you can see them week-end shopping at Woods Cross Market (with a little gossip now and then), filling a gas tank at T.L.C. (Tender Loving Care--where the care is as important as the gasoline), attending meetings from dawn until dark at the church (wives bring sandwiches so their men won't starve), directing local government (drop by and pitch-in), and visiting or reunioning in the park. Even catching the bus at this corner is an adventure. Atypical and refreshing!

Come to think of it, this corner has always been people-oriented. With a lively grade school, a busy blacksmith shop, a noisy animal pound and a cool recreational hall--where the local boys could jimmy a window and climb in to play basketball undisturbed.

Dan Evans
Owner of T.L.C.
"I want to be a millionaire someday."

Woods Cross City Hall Built 1968, dedicated 1969

Woods Cross 2nd-6th Wards, 1976

George E. Ellis Jr.

800 W.

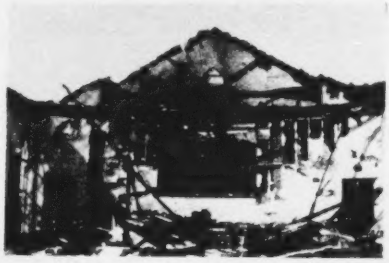
WATER STREET (Brown/Fisher Street, 1500 South)

cont. p. 25

Eric G.M. Hogan Log House

Sessions Settlement Cemetery

South Bountiful Ward, 1975



South Bountiful Ward, 1951

Mormons and non-Mormons built the South Bountiful Ward. And they have re-built a newer and bigger church to accomodate a growing city.

Fire gutted the South Bountiful Ward, 19 March 1975. "The church burned like a blow torch in the wind," said Bountiful Councilman Stahle. A former bishop, LeGrande Parkin reflected, "I stood in the building and conducted many funerals. As I walked through the embers, it was as if it were another funeral--of an old friend."

I interviewed 23 residents of Woods Cross immediately after the fire; 19 of them grieved the loss of the Wicks pipe organ. "Oh, the organ is gone. There goes Ardelle's organ--that was my first thought. There will never be another organ like that one. Dorus fought so hard to get it!"

Badly damaged in 1941 by a cyclone funnel, gutted by fire in 1951, battered by "high winds" in 1970, and destroyed by fire in 1975. A landmark gone, like the children who attended there, leaving bittersweet memories for all.

PARK PLACE (Cahoon Acres, 720 West)

cont. p. 24

Andrew Deneris

O. R. "Mike" Williams

James M. Christensen

Don McBride

Thomas L. Rosser

Herbert H. Womble

Robert D. Cleverly

Darryl Sanford

Sunday School Class, 1905

Owen Bennett
Teacher, Sadie Hogan
Glen Moss
Elliot Parkin
Josephine Hatch
Alice Hatch
Lillian Hatch
Myrtle Tovey
Mahala Moss
Alice Atkinson

South Bountiful Ward, 1904

At the crossroads of the two busiest streets in Woods Cross is the park. No fences, no concealing landscape, just a friendly invitation to stop and enjoy the world we live in.

A lot of people did a lot of things to build that park and it reflects our values as a city by its location in the center of town and by its variety of activities. From April through early October and if the weather is good, into the winter months, the park is the hub of city life. Some 1300 young people participate in a recreation program which is the envy of other communities in the county and a magnet for people who are looking for a nurturing environment in which to raise a family.

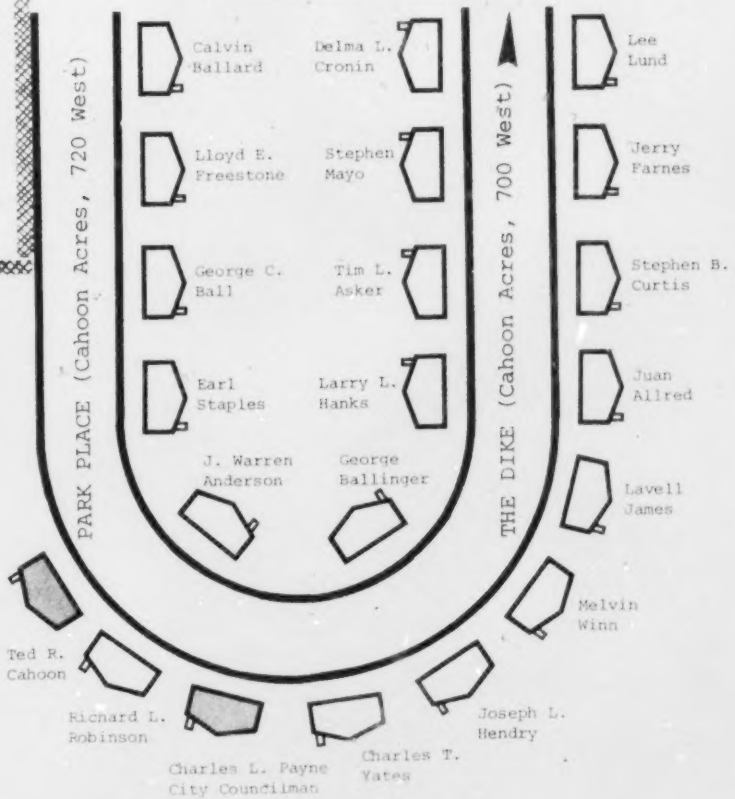
It hasn't always been like that. Ten years ago, Ruth Payne looked at the park with its tennis courts and ball fields--not a person using them. If a game was held, there were no girls. And she decided to do something about it.

With the full backing of the City Council (inspite of her relationship to one of the Councilmen) Ruth created a versatile and growth-promoting recreation program. Nine different activities from baton and drill to archery (open to 10-15 year olds only) sent 70 participants to the State Junior Olympics. And Woods Cross has won the largest number of points in that competition for the past five years!

When I asked Ruth what she felt was the single most important element in her success, she replied, "There is no question about it, its the parents. They respond to the interests of their children."

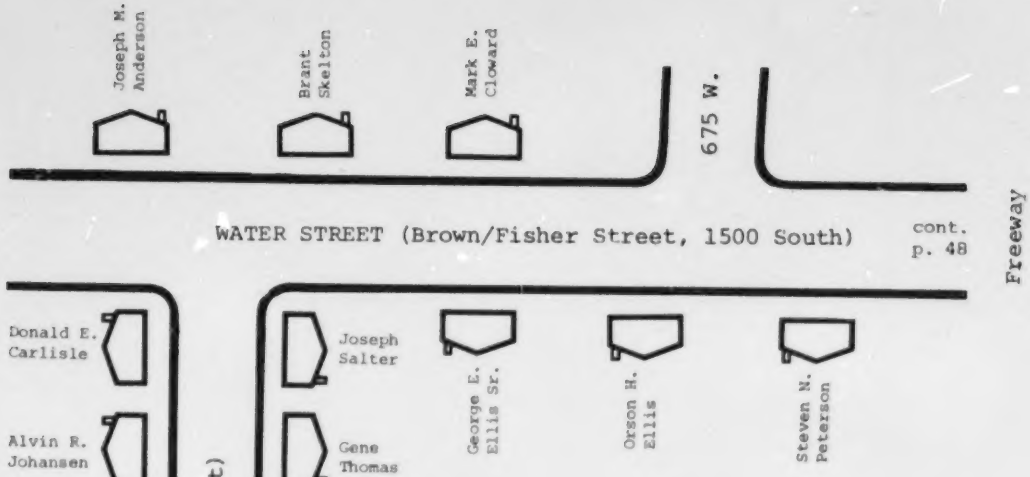
And to you, Ruth!

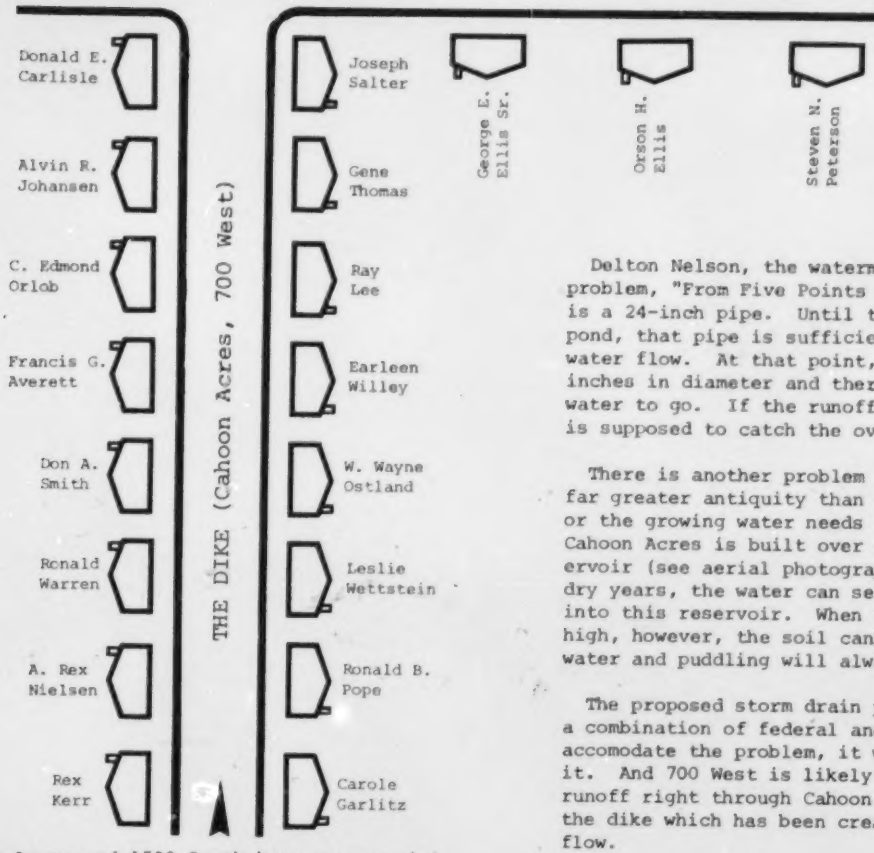
PARK



Woods Cross has not just one railroad depot, it has two and a station master's house. The extra depot (about 1745 So 800 W) and the house were trucked in by Ted Cahoon. Both buildings have been disguised by trimming the eves, regulating the foundation on which the buildings stand and covering the outside with a veneer--brick and asphalt siding. These requirements were imposed by the City to protect otner property owners.

These requirements have instead prevented us from enjoying fully the historical significance and the architectural pleasure of the railroad era which did so much to build our community. Disguises rarely protect, they always distort.





Cahoon Acres and 1500 South have a perennial water runoff problem. Almost every meeting of the Town Board of Trustees from its formation until (would you believe?) 1976, water puddling in this part of the city has been up for discussion. The City has tried almost every option with equal lack of success.

They negotiated with D.L. Holbrook and Orson Ellis to control watering turns and to provide drains or ditches sufficient to carry the runoff. They built a holding pond, on the site of the original water cistern, which Mayor Parkin described as a "100-year flood pond." That is, we can expect to use it only once in every 100 years. Then he added, "Already this year the pond has filled up three times and once overflowed and ran down 1500 South. Apparently the pond is not large enough to drain Five Points and the high school under current conditions. As Bountiful continues to grow, we can expect more run off."

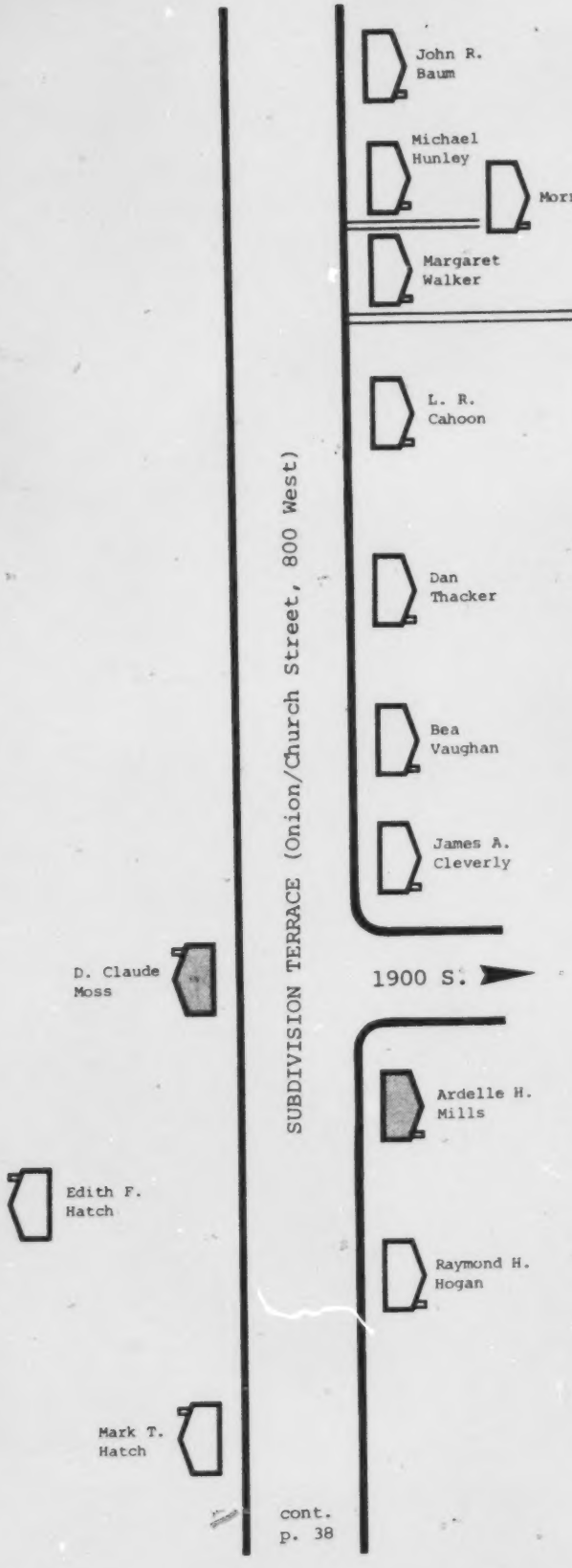
Delton Nelson, the watermaster, clarified the problem, "From Five Points to the pond, there is a 24-inch pipe. Until the water reaches the pond, that pipe is sufficient to control the water flow. At that point, the pipe is only 6 inches in diameter and there is no place for the water to go. If the runoff is heavy, the pond is supposed to catch the overflow."

There is another problem involved. One of far greater antiquity than the water pipe size or the growing water needs of Bountiful. Cahoon Acres is built over an underground reservoir (see aerial photograph, page 19). In dry years, the water can seep through the soil into this reservoir. When the water table is high, however, the soil cannot absorb the extra water and puddling will always occur.

The proposed storm drain project, funded with a combination of federal and local monies, will accomodate the problem, it will not eliminate it. And 700 West is likely to channel extra runoff right through Cahoon Acres, in spite of the dike which has been created to direct the flow.

Perhaps an understanding of the real issue will endear the puddles to the residents who must live with them from time to time, for water is the life-blood of Woods Cross. And that underground supply is sort of an insurance policy for future needs.

Aerial photographs are used in several places throughout the book. Please examine them and the facets of our community which they show so clearly. One hundred years ago, charlatans used divining rods (forked sticks) to "locate" underground water supplies. A good aerial shot will do it for certain. Enjoy these photos of Woods Cross.



cont. p. 38

Our community boasts many skilled musicians--Clinton Mills who played the piano, tapped his toes and whistled as if he were a whole orchestra. Mary Alice Eakle with her perfect pitch and natural jive. John Dunn on a trumpeter's holiday. Eva Mertlich and her new words to old songs. And the Ladies Quartet winners of the Stake MIA Festival, 1909: Lila Grant Moss, Ida Moss Hatch, Nina Folsom Moss and Laura Eakle Kinghorn. To name them all would require a whole book (next time).

Mary Nelson

It was evening when they arrived. Mary opened the back door and there stood Nels with a strange woman. She knew what Nels was about to say. After a moment he said, "Mary, this is Annie Johnson. I'd like to marry her if it is all right with you."

I have often tried to imagine Mary's feelings. She adored Grandfather. "If that's what you want, Nels, I must accept her."

After Nels married Annie, she lived in the same home with Mary. Mary had four children and Annie two. When Margaret, my mother, was four, diphtheria struck the community. Neither of Annie's children became ill, all four of Mary's died.

Sometimes I try to imagine those awful days. No one dared come near the house. A neighbor made wooden caskets and three of the children were buried in one grave. Grandfather had difficulty accepting the tragedy. Two years later he died at age 38. Annie was a frail young woman. She died at the age of 26. Mary was now left with Annie's two little girls and they lived together until the girls married. Mary was 85 when she died.

The neighbor was John Parkin, Jr. who walked through the fields several times each day to care for the Nelson family. John made the caskets and dug the grave. His wife Mary Ann prepared the children for burial. Before coming home to their own children, they changed their clothes and washed in the old wash house. Mary Ann, too, later contracted the disease.

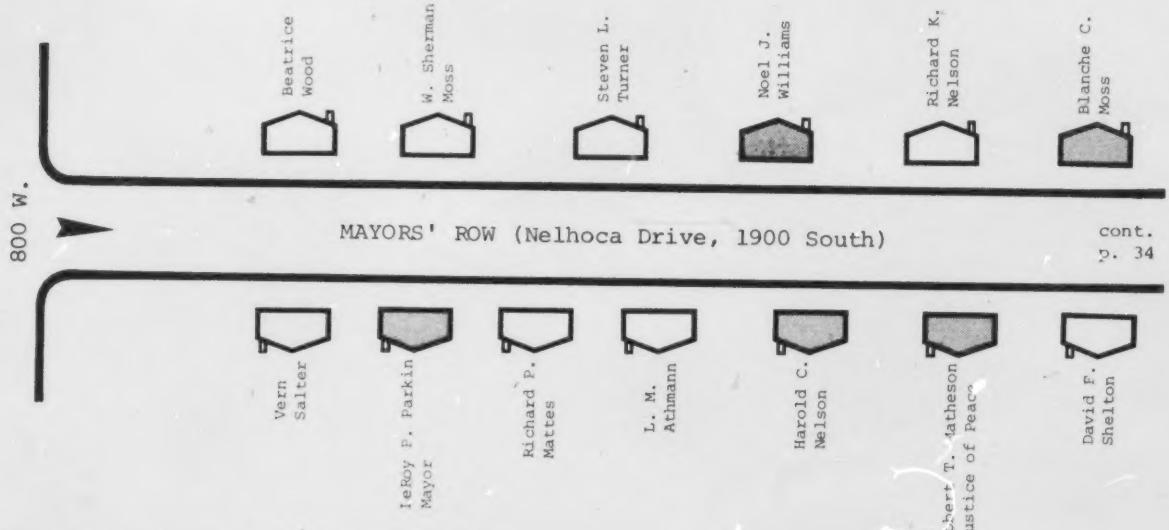
Mayors (Presidents) of Woods Cross--

1935-44	Ezra T. Hatch	President
1944-45	Charles M. Egan	President
1946-53	Lawrence H. Parkin	President
1954-57	George E. Ellis	President
1958-61	Walter H. Moss	President
1961-65	Walter H. Moss	Mayor
1966	Max B. Webster	Mayor
1966-73	Noel B. Williams	Mayor
1974-	LeRoy P. Parkin	Mayor

Each man directed the city according to his own interests and values. All but two were born and raised in Woods Cross. And as I read the minutes of the City Council and reviewed the correspondence and other documents of their terms in office, I gained a new awareness of what brings a man to run for Mayor and a new appreciation for what they accomplished. I also discovered a consistency in what they did--each and every one sought to preserve the quality of life in Woods Cross.

Mayor LeRoy Parkin summed it up: "If I expect to have a good place to live, if I expect my children to have a safe place to grow up, I expect to do my part. If I want to preserve the quality of life in Woods Cross I must appoint only those who are interested enough in the city to increase their own expertise in how to run local government. And I must lead the way."

Harold and Elna Nelson
When Elna goes to the supermarket, Harold passes the time by counting to see how many women wear skirts and how many wear pants. He estimates the pants have the skirts beat by 7 to 1! Harold still uses the Gillette safety razor he got in the trenches of Belgium in World War I!



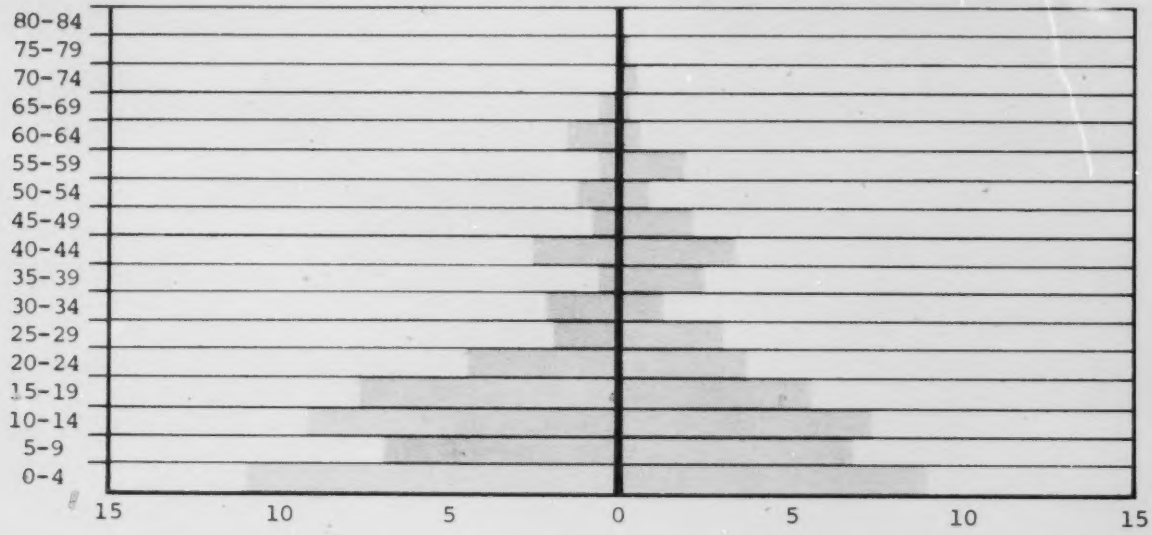
Joseph Day, a former teacher at South Bountiful School, recalled a day in the Spring of 1920 when Maxine Cahoon and Nellie Moss came running after him. "Mr. Day! Mr. Day! they giggled. "Guess what!" Mr. Day stopped to hear the cause of their giggles. "My sister (Blanche Cahoon) and Nell's brother (Walt Moss) ran away and got married! Isn't that the most exciting thing!"

And as he told this story, I recalled another generation of the Moss family who did the same: Ruth Moss eloped with Irv Cleverly!

Mayor Parkin also paid a tribute to a lesser known public official in our city, Bob Matheson. "Since I became Mayor, I have not had one call from a citizen who was dissatisfied with the verdict of Bob. That's a rare thing with Justices of the Peace in a small city. They cannot please anyone. And Bob has."

Woods Cross: A Profile of Her People

The population of Woods Cross in 1880 and in 1976 are remarkably similar in age groupings, in interests and surprisingly, in name. Some of the patterns are different and these are significant. In the two graphs, note these differences: the 1976 population is older and lives longer, with a smaller number of babies (showing smaller family size) and a larger number of adults age 30-45, the child-bearing ages. The sex distribution is about the same, almost as many women as men.

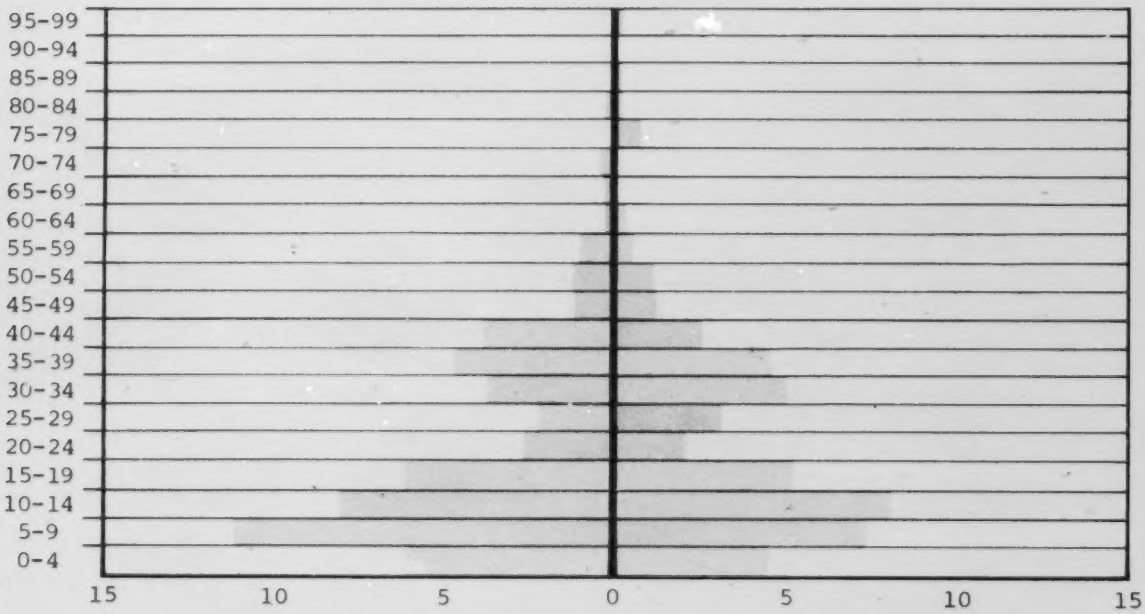


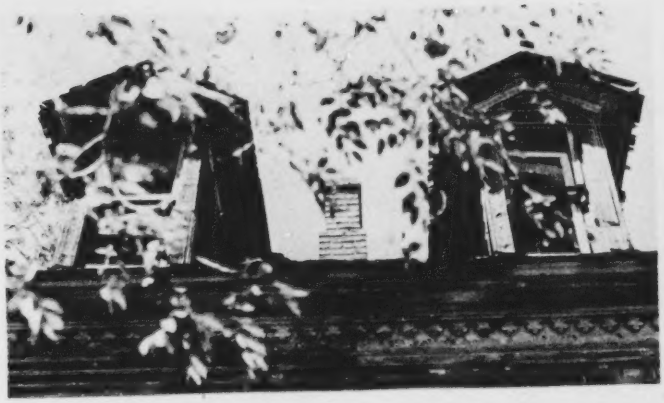
Legend

1880

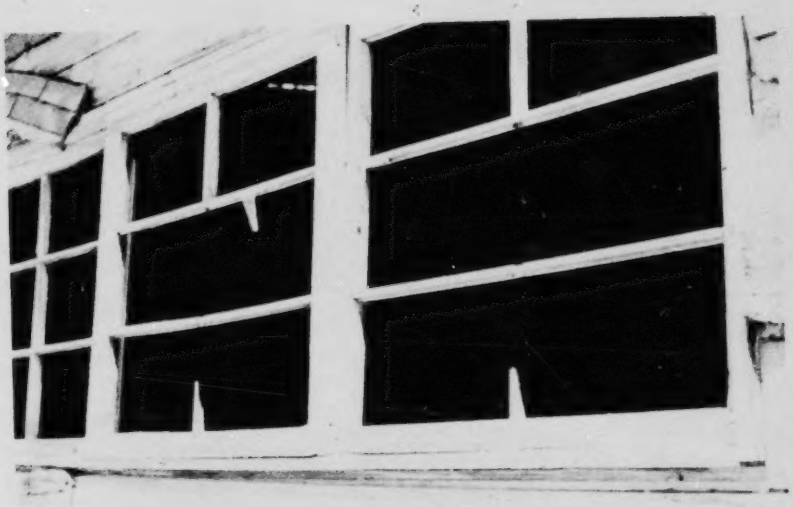
Males Age Structure Females

1976





Patterns of the Past



In the 1880 population, there are more females than males shown in the childbearing age groups. This does not mean that there were more women (there were not) or that they were widows. For this is the early part of the Underground period when the federal government began to hunt polygamists. The 1880 census does not give all of the males and it lists the women as widows. In some instances, the family units are scrambled to further disguise the nature of the house. The larger number of babies is in part, reflective of the very large families the plural wives had, approximately 8.2 children per family. And with a lower death rate, this will create a population explosion in the next generation. The Hatch family is a good example of this--and you find every house on the street, both sides, with Hatch families. And in every organization, there will be at least two Hatch people where there is only one of everybody else.

WOODS CROSS HALL OF FAME, 1880

Family	Special Award	% of Pop.
Atkinson Family	Longevity of Life	6.8
Brown Family	Public Service	4.7
Burnham Family	Quality of Life	2
Egan Family	Church Service	3
Ellis Family	Home Industry	3.7
Fisher Family	Home Industry	3.7
Johnson Family	Cultural Adaptation to American Life	2
Hatch Family	Population Explosion Business Enterprise	20
Hogan Family	Church Service	5.6
Moss Family	Family Cohesiveness	7.5
Nelson Family	Conservation of Water	1
Pace Family	Life with a Flair	6.2
Page Family	Women's Rights	2
Parkin Family	Public Service	8.7

These families were smaller and we have not located living descendants to learn more about them. If you know their story, please share it with us: Arnold, Bennett, Briggs, Cooper, Crossley, Hales, James, Knight, Lewis, Mantle, Matchet, Pearson and Turnbaugh. Single individuals living in the households of others include: Burrows, Ford, Hartley, Neilson and Parkinson.

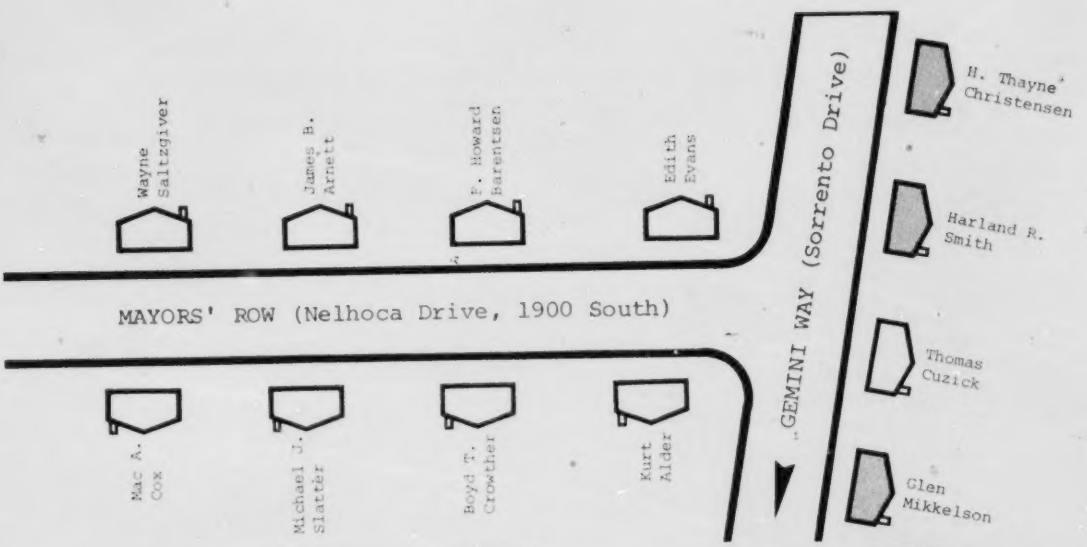
As I made the list of awards, I accepted the risk of making each name suspect as it often becomes in haggiography or the glorification of people. I do not wish to glorify, I do want to recognize the contributions which these families made to the early development of Woods Cross and at the same time to alert us all to the continued commitment of their descendants, many of whom still reside in Woods Cross. These same awards could be given to the modern generations of these families! For commitment to community service is a family tradition in our city.

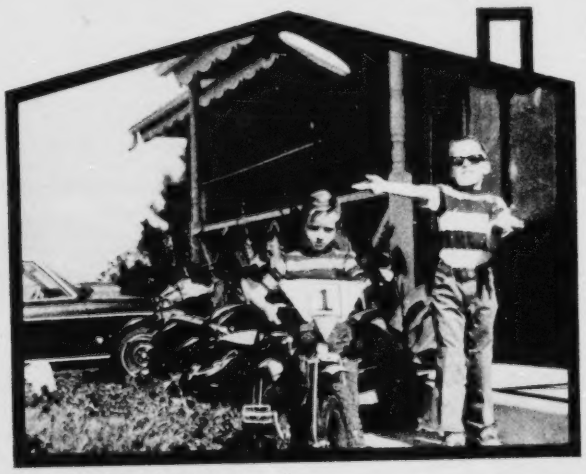
Some glaring omissions are present in the list, families like the Howards, the Mills, the Salters and others which come readily to mind. I omitted them because they were not yet in our area by 1880, they had come and gone already at that date or they did not originally live in that part of Woods Cross which falls within our current boundaries. You will have to read volume two (which we hope to complete by late 1978) to learn who they were, where they came from and what they did. (If you are a descendant of someone not in that list, please share what you know.)

HOME-TOWN PEOPLE
(Your relatives and mine)

Illustrious Personalities	Next-door Neighbors	Infamous Persons
I perceive them as-- Super-human, heroic Perfect	I perceive them as-- Unique human beings Interesting, different	I perceive them as-- Inhuman, black-sheep Unworthy of respect
I relate to them to-- Enshrine, defend Overlook humanness Have inordinate expectations of	I relate to them to-- Accept humanness Desire to know more Share mutual experiences Grow together	I relate to them to-- Deny worth, refuse to acknowledge Resent, dismiss Feel guilty about
I stagnate growth if I-- Consider them superior to other families Become disillusioned and doubt their worth	I grow when I-- Accept them Become curious about differences in them and how they relate to me	I stagnate growth if I-- Consider them inferior to other families Become disillusioned and doubt their worth

There is some of the illustrious, the next-door and the infamous in us all. Circumstances determine which we see in ourselves and in others. If you don't like the image which your home-town people present to you, re-examine yourself. Are you a mirror for them or your own wishes? Then change the way you relate to others and pass a new heritage on to those who follow you.





Christensen Twins, age 7
Paul Thayne and Steven Byron

Pat Christensen, mother of the Christensen Twins, is a twin with a background of multiple births in her family. Her husband also has twins in his family. Pat's neighbor, Mary Sue Smith, is a twin and comes from a family with two sets of twins.

Twins are exciting. Many sets of twins are more exciting. And when all of the sets of twins are on the same street or in the same area, the excitement is really contagious. And Sorrento Drive has 8 current sets and 3 historical sets of twins! Other Woods Cross twins:

Cleverly Twins
William Elwood and Henry Eldred, born 1903
Irvin R. and Ivard R., born 1915
Sons of William H. and Olive Ritchie Cleverly

Egan Twins
William F. and Willard R., born 1872
Sons of Richard E. and Mary Fisher Egan

Haacke Twins
Leland and Elmer, born 1906
Sons of Charles S. and Hedwig Gellert Haacke

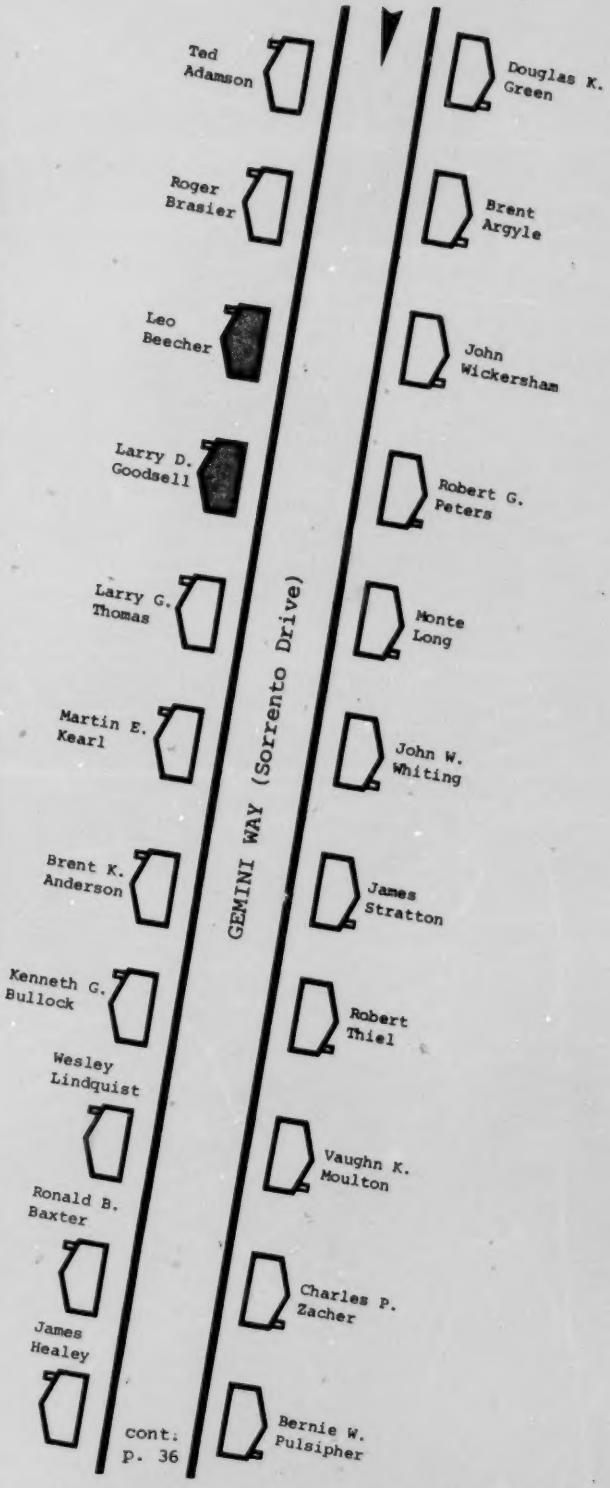
Mikkelson Twins, age 14
Paul and Scott

Beecher Twins, age 8
Lana and Lisa with gerbils

Goodsell Twins, age 4
Leslie Brynn and Lance Dee

Woods Cross operates with a well-defined budget carefully monitored by Mayor Parkin and Recorder, Alan Low, on a cost-effectiveness basis to account responsibly for our money. City income comes from tax levies, municipal bonds, federal and state grants and matching funds, licenses, fees and other sources. When John Parkin and William Atkinson owned the land on which Briarwood-Sorrento subdivision lies, specific need, immediate assessment and ability to collect determined the financing of local services.

Richard Duerden has left a collection of original receipts (several are reproduced on p. 36) showing how he paid his taxes. In addition to those shown, he expected to pay a water charge for maintenance of ditches on Mill Creek, a militia tax to support local musters, tithes and offerings to his church, a fee for grinding his grain at the local mill, and specific tolls for using collectively owned machinery and animals. He also paid territorial, county and later federal taxes. Local government is expensive--then and now. Duerden's personal involvement



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gave him a sense of personal responsibility too. And the officials who administered public funds had a personal investment in what they did--they were unpaid officials! John Parkin and William Atkinson collected a lot of taxes in Woods Cross and responsibly accounted for them.

School District No. 2

RECEIVED School tax for 1879
from Richard Duerden
2.70 DOLLARS
the amount in full
$ 2.70 Thos Wallcraps Collector

No 1 School District 1879
Mr Richard Duerden Jr. June
School tax the sum Dollars
of four Dollars 14 cc
for the year 1879
34 cc John Parker Collector

Received of Sept 15 1871
Richard Duerden
One 50 Dollars
for Road Poll Tax for Davis County for the year 1871
William Rivers Assessor & Collector

South Bountiful Dec 6/77
Mr Duerden
To Lydia's tuition, for the
month ending Dec 5th 77 in 50 Sch. Pla
Rec'd Payment, D. H. Parrish, Teacher

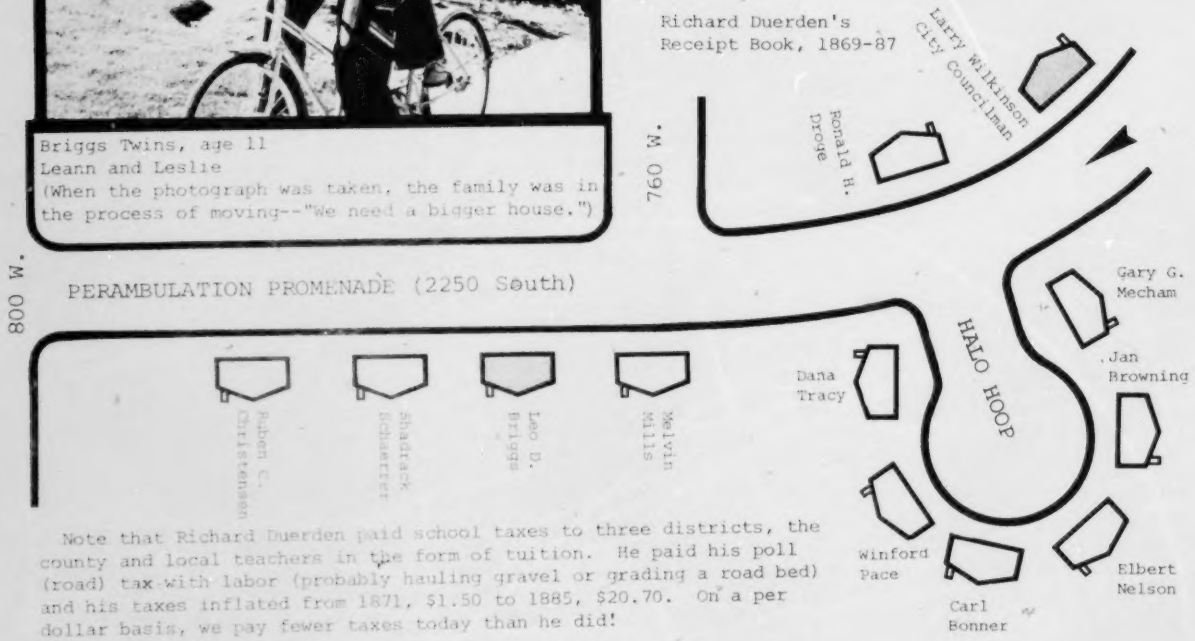
ELEVENTH SCHOOL DISTRICT,
DAVIS COUNTY.
Woods' Cross, Oct 28th 1885
Mr Richard Duerden
Your SCHOOL TAX for the year 1885, for repairs and furnishing of the Schoolhouse is $ 0.00, which you are requested to settle with Mr Hatch
Assessor & Collector
L. M. Grant
D. A. Lee
Thos Hatch.

POLL TAX RECEIPT.
Road District No. 1 Davis County, U. T.
Nov 19th 1884
Received of Richard Duerden
Nine DOLLARS,
in Cat. 91 in full of to apply on his Poll Tax for the year 1885
John Parker Supervisor,
Road District No. 1

OFFICE OF Assessor & Collector,
DAVIS COUNTY, U. T.
Farmington, June 23d 1885
Mr Richard Duerden
The following Taxes have been assessed against you for the year A. D. 1885:
Territorial Tax, $ 0.17½
School Tax, $ 0.17½
County Tax, $ 20.35
Total, $ 20.70
The same will be due and payable to me on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1885, at my office in Farmington, and if not paid by the 31st day of October, A. D. 1885, will be deemed delinquent.
JAMES H. WILCOX, Collector

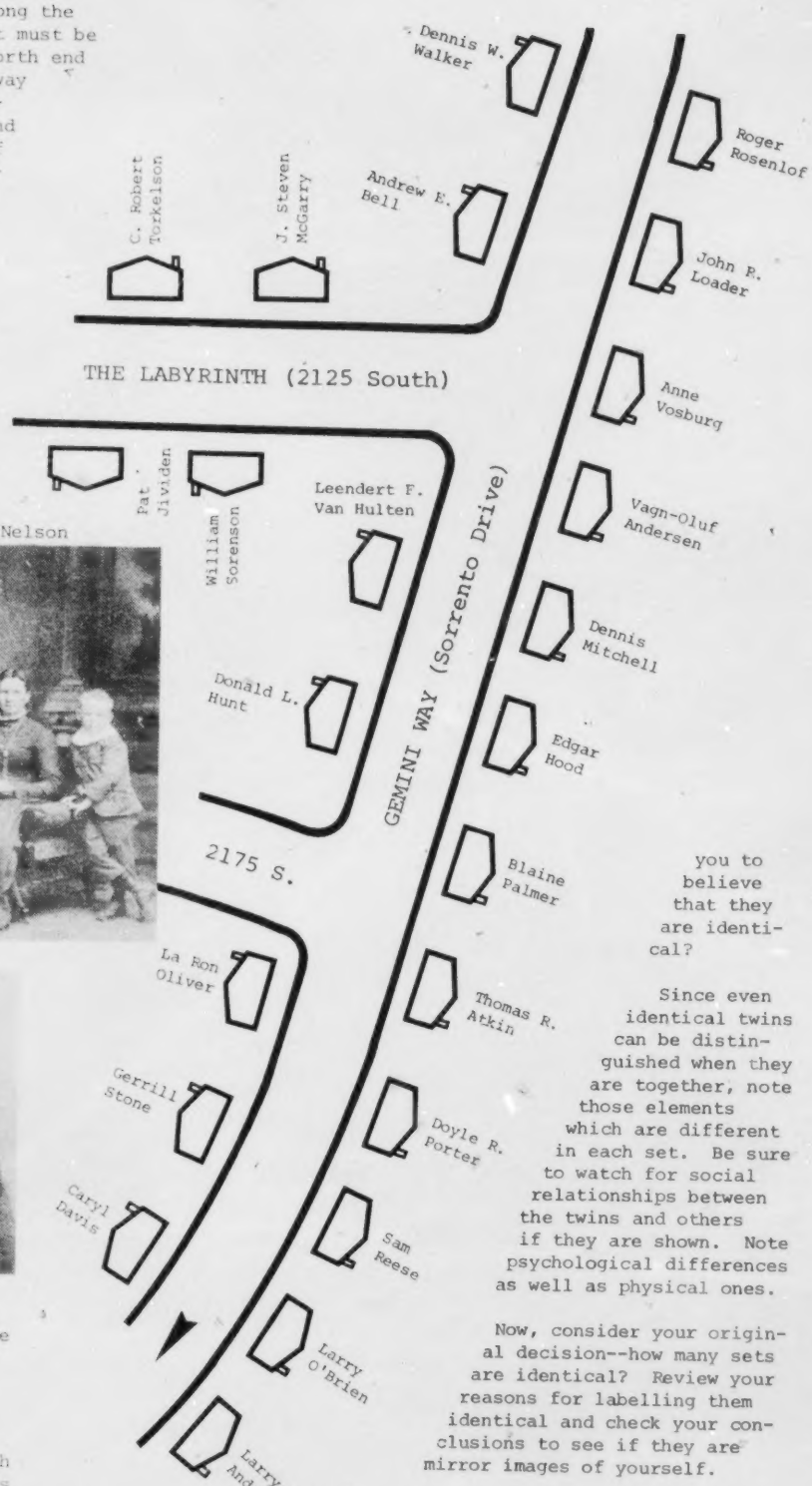
Briggs Twins, age 11
Leann and Leslie
(When the photograph was taken, the family was in the process of moving--"We need a bigger house.")

Richard Duerden's
Receipt Book, 1869-87

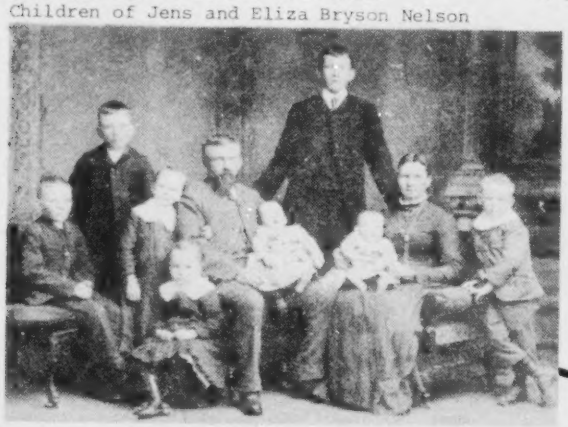


Note that Richard Duerden paid school taxes to three districts, the county and local teachers in the form of tuition. He paid his poll (road) tax with labor (probably hauling gravel or grading a road bed) and his taxes inflated from 1871, $1.50 to 1885, $20.70. On a per dollar basis, we pay fewer taxes today than he did!

To discover many sets of twins along the same street was fun! Some said, "It must be the water!" To discover that the north end of the street, if extended all the way to 1500 South would include the Nelson family with two sets of twins and that the south end of the street, if extended along the edge of the freeway to 2600 South would include the Moss Twins and to learn that the whole is tied together when twin Cora Moss married twin Sylvanus Nelson--well, that was almost too much. It just might be the water!



Nelson Twins
Sylvanus and Sarah, born 1879
Lawrence and Clarence, born 1886
Children of Jens and Eliza Bryson Nelson



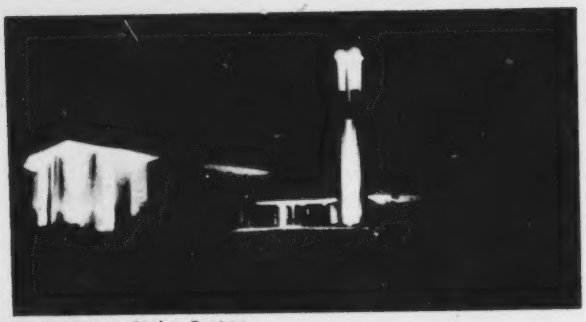
Moss Twins
Cora and Carrie, born 1884
Daughters of Joseph and Sarah Phoebe Sessions Moss

Try your hand at a bit of Photograph Analysis: First, examine the pictures of the several sets of twins living on Sorrento Drive. Identify the identical sets and those which are fraternal or dizygotic twins, the non-identical sets. How many sets do you see of each kind and what factors lead you to believe that they are identical?

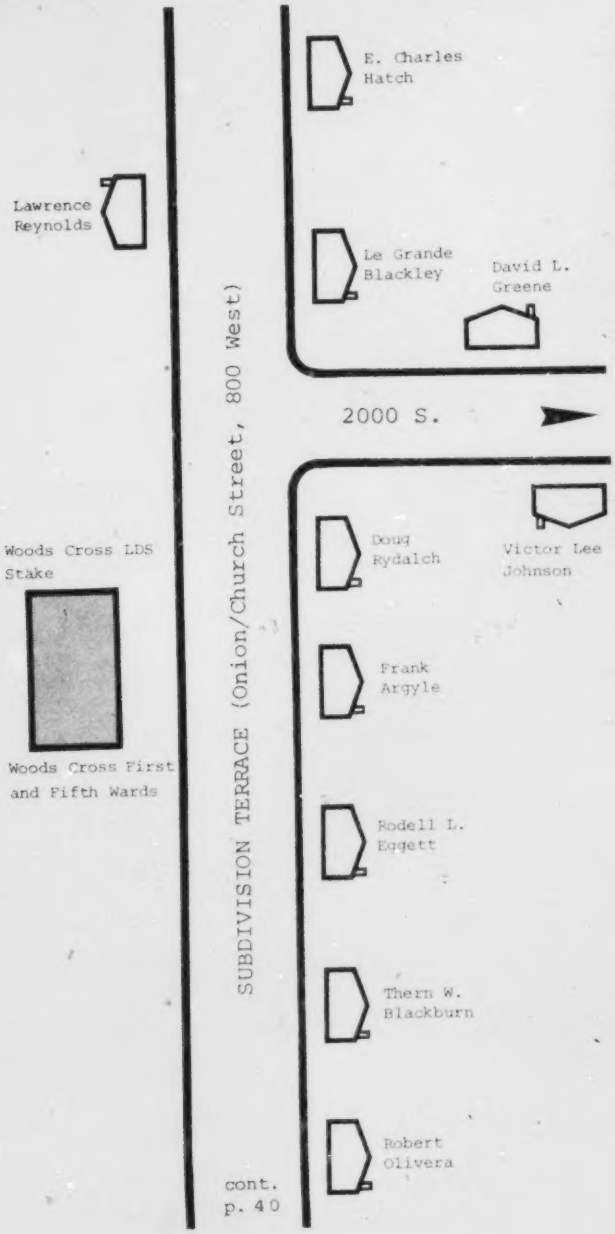
Since even identical twins can be distinguished when they are together, note those elements which are different in each set. Be sure to watch for social relationships between the twins and others if they are shown. Note psychological differences as well as physical ones.

Now, consider your original decision--how many sets are identical? Review your reasons for labelling them identical and check your conclusions to see if they are mirror images of yourself.

Finally, enjoy the visual pleasure of each photograph--the unique personalities which these twins contribute to our Woods Cross heritage.



Woods Cross Stake Center
Woods Cross 1st, 5th Wards



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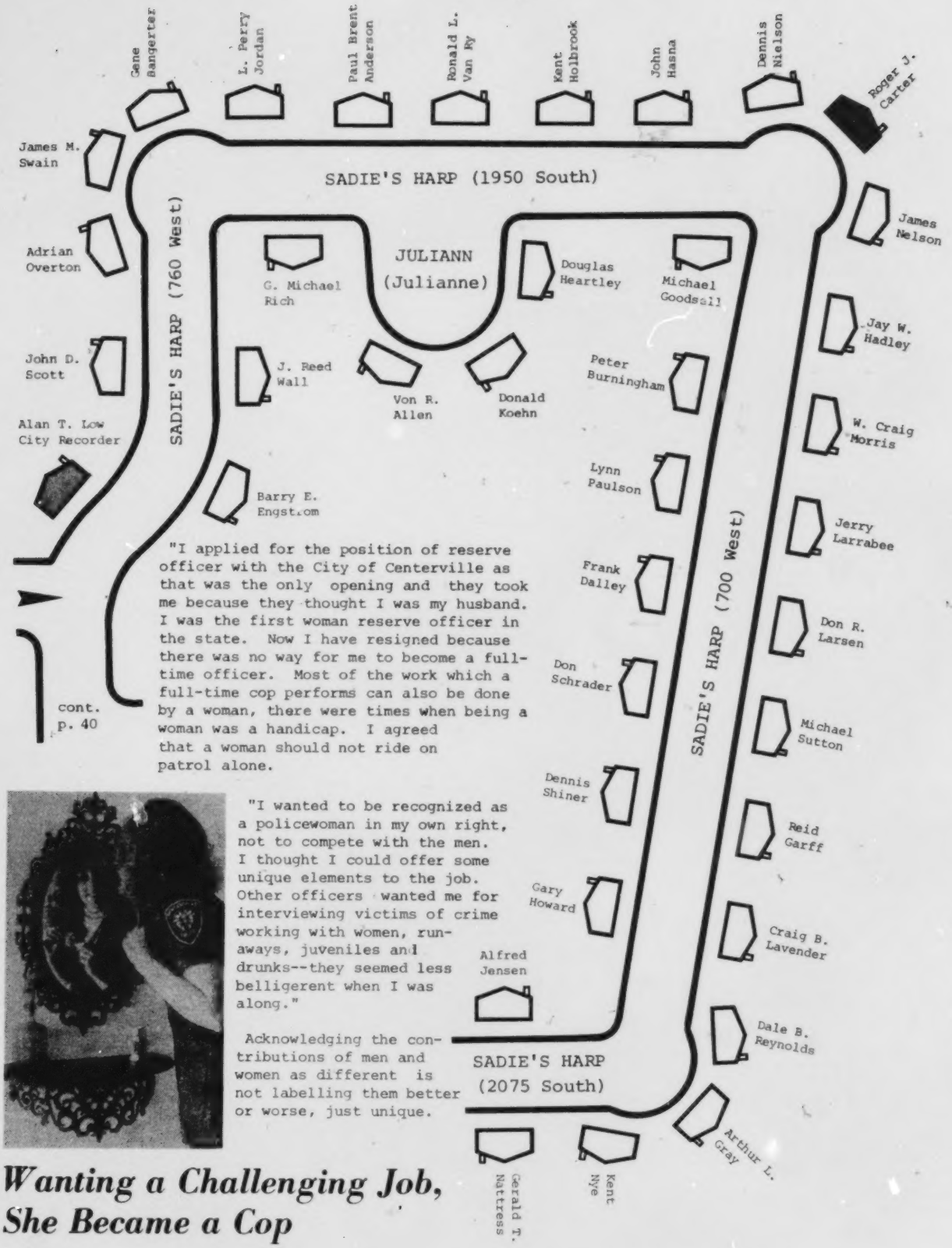
Women had both opportunity and encouragement to become active participants in community life in 19th century Utah. They got the vote in 1870 and exercised it until the Edmunds-Tucker Act (1887), aimed at the annihilation of Mormon political power revoked it. And the women of Utah Territory rose as one to defend their right to be heard. Among them were the members of the South Bountiful Woman's Suffrage Association formed 11 Feb 1892.

Eveline Hales Benson, Emma Alexander Moss and Mary Ann Clark Page were members of the Executive Committee. The effectiveness of their work emerged when the state of Utah became one of four to grant suffrage to women in 1896.

An important aspect of this movement, were the women's publications which emerged from it and contributed to its success. The Women's Exponent is well known. Equally interesting is the Hot Springs Enterprise (1886) written and circulated in manuscript form in South Bountiful. Mary A. Tomilson was the editor and her contributors were just as often men as women. Among them: John Winegar, who passed along some great stories about the besting of the U.S. marshals by the Mormon polygamists and "Luck Man" who lived in a white house near the river and who promised particular delights in the art of love.

As I read the minutes of the Town Board of Trustees, 1935 to 1961, I discovered that women were active participants in Woods Cross government, not just token members: Retta Hatch, Treas; Hulda Brown, Recorder and Trustee; Edith F. Hatch, Trustee; Ardelle Mills, Trustee; and Blanche Ellis, Treas. Nina Moss and Blanche Moss found self-expression through civic and school improvements, including a water supply, a playground and a park.

These women,too, have left an imprint on the collective memory of Woods Cross: Ann Winegar Brown, professional wall-paper hanger even at age 65+; Mary Parkin, Justice of the Peace and Helen Brown Romney, nationally prominent in women's politics during the Eisenhower administration.



"I applied for the position of reserve officer with the City of Centerville as that was the only opening and they took me because they thought I was my husband. I was the first woman reserve officer in the state. Now I have resigned because there was no way for me to become a full-time officer. Most of the work which a full-time cop performs can also be done by a woman, there were times when being a woman was a handicap. I agreed that a woman should not ride on patrol alone.

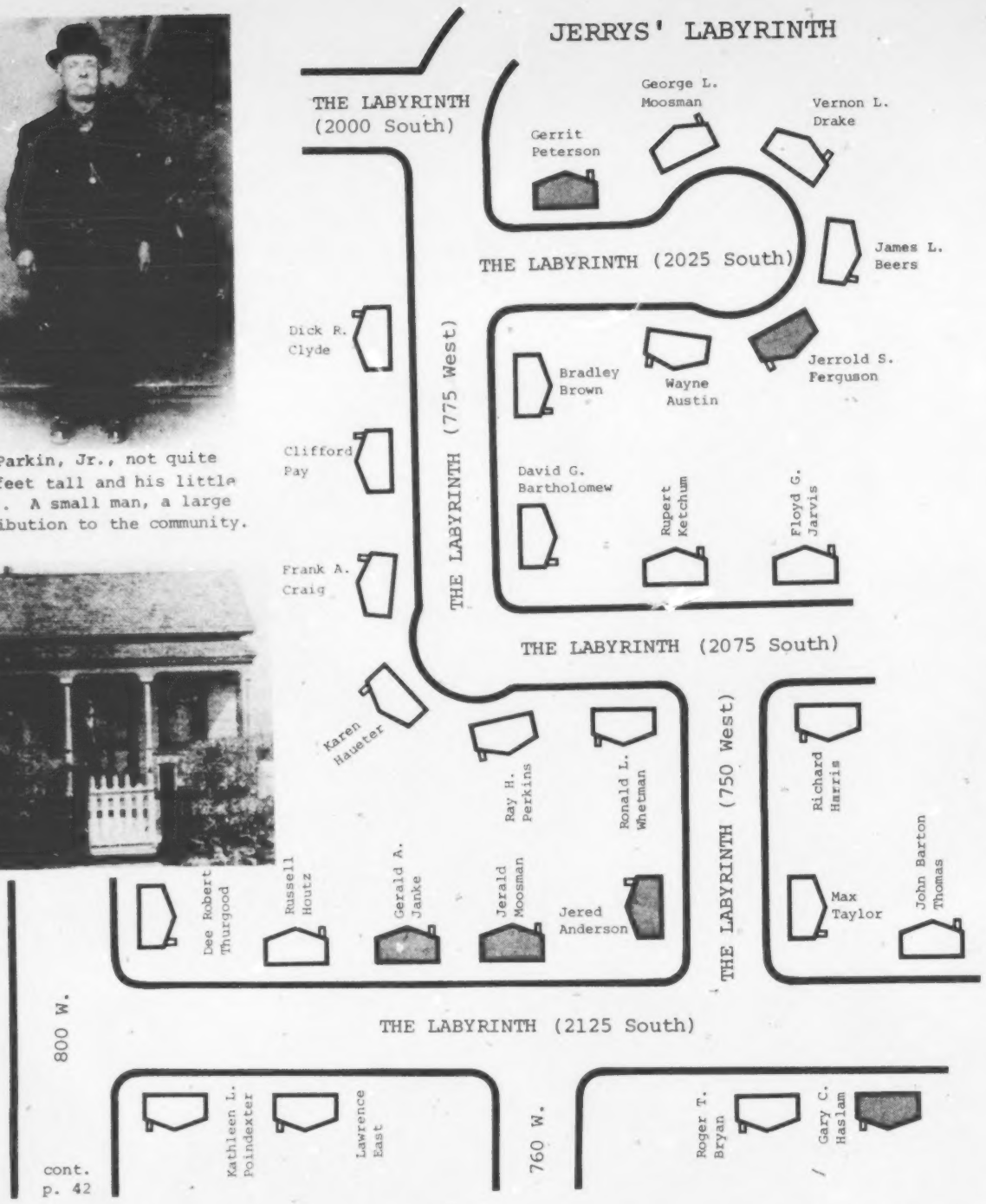
cont. p. 40

"I wanted to be recognized as a policewoman in my own right, not to compete with the men. I thought I could offer some unique elements to the job. Other officers wanted me for interviewing victims of crime working with women, runaways, juveniles and drunks--they seemed less belligerent when I was along."

Acknowledging the contributions of men and women as different is not labelling them better or worse, just unique.

Wanting a Challenging Job, She Became a Cop

John Parkin, Jr., not quite five feet tall and his little house. A small man, a large contribution to the community.



cont. p. 42

Harry Joseph, the U.S. Marshall, asked Constable Parkin for help in catching a "hardened criminal." They finally cornered him behind a log from which he fired volley after volley of lead at them. The Marshall later recalled, "I was so scared, but John Parkin said, 'Wait, I'll get him.' The man was so shocked to see such a short man walking toward him that he ceased shooting and came out with his hands up. Constable Parkin is the bravest man I know."

At the age of 19, Parkin volunteered for the Black Hawk War. The Presiding Bishop, Edward Hunter said, "What, hasn't Bountiful any larger man to fight the Indians?" "I came to do my part," was the reply. "It is a shame to send so small a boy," Hunter said.

Joseph Moss Home, 2600 South
(Torn down)
Adobe and stucco

Richard E. Egan Home, corner
1100 South 8th West
Before 1870
Local bricks

Nels Nelson Home, 800 West
(Ardelle Mills Home)
Stucco over adobe

John Parkin Home, Highway 91
(Torn down)
Stucco over adobe

James Howard Home, 1100 West
Built by Ike Atkinson and
Stearns Hatch
Mud-lime cement

Daniel Moss Home, 800 West
(David Stone Home)
Mud-lime cement, built by
Ike Atkinson and S. Hatch

The mud-lime homes were built with a mixture of sand, lime, gravel and water and poured into wooden forms to harden. The mud was mixed in a wagon box and taken from one house to another to fill the forms. As each segment of the walls hardened, the forms were moved to the next level. The quoins gave the unreinforced concrete walls extra strength. They also signal mud-lime content.

GREEK REVIVAL: WHAT TO LOOK FOR

Plans: public buildings are square or rectangular; homes are rectangular, sometimes with rectangular extensions to form the common "L," "T," "U," or "H" plans.

Roof: single ridge, gabled, low-pitched.

Doors and windows: bay openings are square without arches; doors occasionally have sidelights and transoms. Wooden beam lintels and sills without exterior trim are most common. Occasional exterior trims are simple molded (sometimes fluted) cases and a decorative lintel cap (sometimes a miniature entablature).

Cornices: they are boxed, extend no more than one foot past the wall, and consist of several pieces of molding (ovolo, scotia, ogee, etc.) built up to form a composite profile. The cornice may extend across the entire gable or make a partial return. Dentils and/or brackets on a frieze will be found on the more decorative cornices.

Wall relief: engaged pilasters, projecting trim, or recessed doors and windows give a small amount of relief and shadow in otherwise flat, stark walls. Adobe buildings are usually stuccoed.

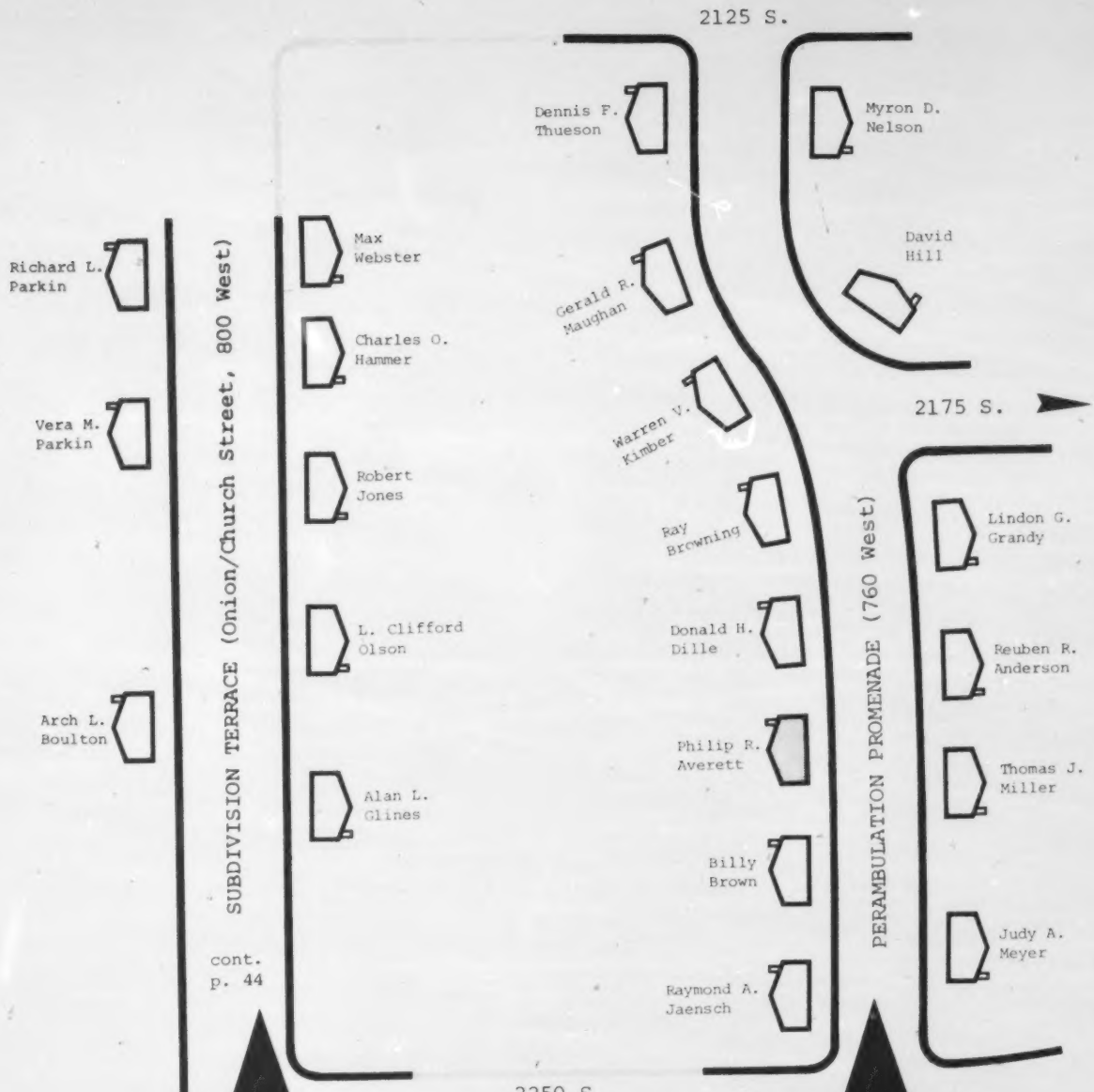
Miscellaneous decorative elements: quoins may appear at the corners of exterior walls or around window bays. Semicircular or circular inscription plaques are common on the front gable of public buildings. Otherwise, little embellishment will be found.

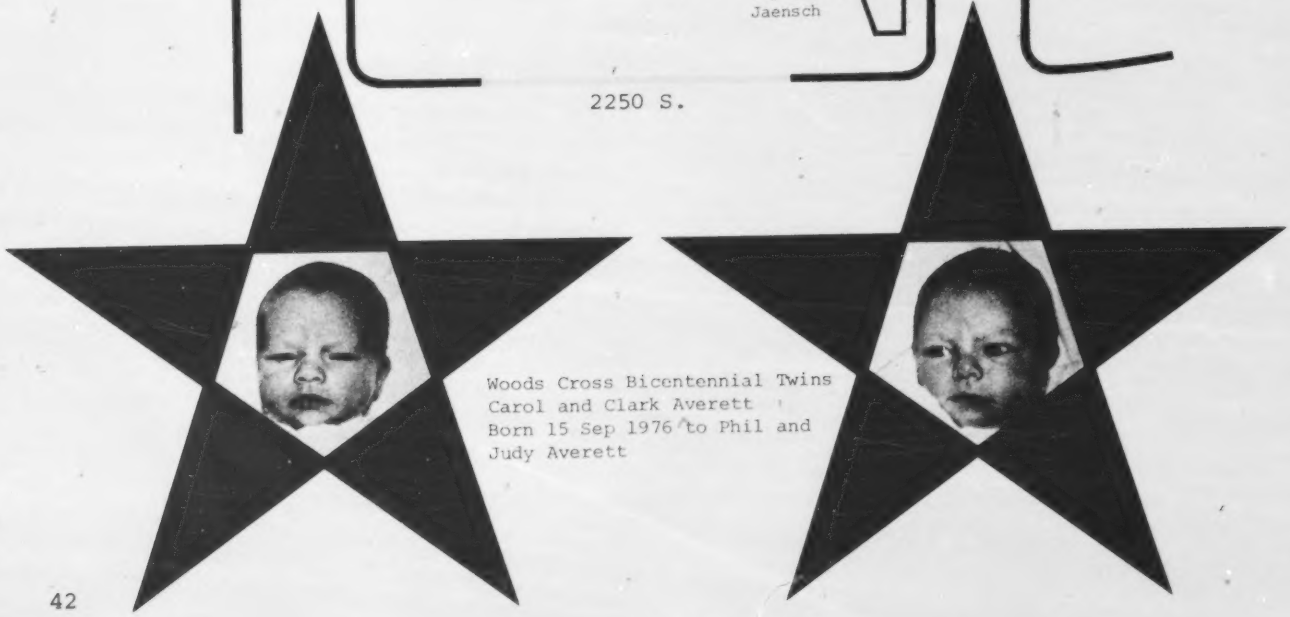
Projections: Greek Revival homes had no projections originally, but many have had porches, bay windows, and newer wings added. Public buildings, particularly courthouses, often had porches in the original design.

Building materials: adobe, rock and kiln-baked brick (after mid-1860s), some frame and mud concrete.

Colors: white was most popular, followed by subtle, earth colors. The wooden trim and quoins of brick or stone buildings were historically painted white. Bright colors are of modern origin.

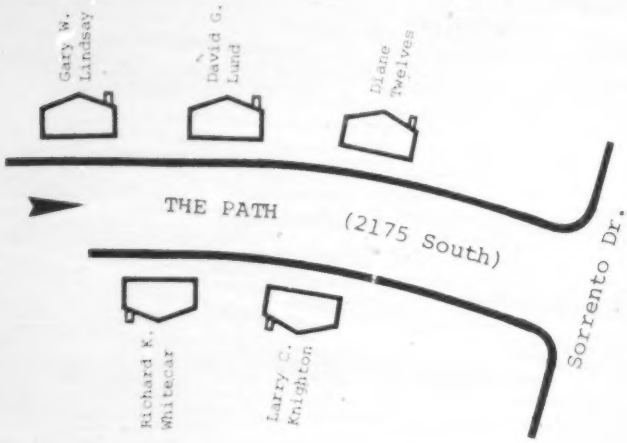
General comments: the eastern American miniature Greek temple with columned portico and heavy scale will not be found in Utah. Local buildings employ Greek Revival detailing in a modest way. Greek ordered columns, pilasters, and entablatures are rarely seen here. A molded cornice and low-pitched roof may be the only characteristics that distinguish the typical Greek Revival home in Utah from its vernacular predecessors. Dormers are not found due to the absence of habitable space in the roof. Public buildings and churches generally used a gabled end for the front facade, while the typical home faced the street broadside. [1]





Woods Cross Bicentennial Twins
Carol and Clark Averett
Born 15 Sep 1976 to Phil and
Judy Averett

Early land boundaries were marked with perishable markers--piles of stones, notched trees, ditch banks and rights of way. An old English custom, which persisted from Anglo-Saxon times almost to the time of the Civil War is still part of our own rich heritage in Woods Cross. Each male in the community over the age of 16 was required to walk the boundary lines of each property owner every 2-3 years. In some places this was



an annual event and coincided with a major church holiday. The men gathered at a central point and in company with local officials perambulated or walked around the boundaries of each piece of property. They replaced missing boundary markers, cut new notches in the trees and examined fences and ditch lines for proper positioning. When all of the property had been processioned by the group they returned to the church, the public hall or a home for a community feast.

The mother of the household or a son who was at least 14 years of age remained on the property to "show" the processioners where the boundary markers were.

Walking the bounds reduced law suits in the community, it provided an opportunity to build and strengthen group identity and it developed collective responsibility for the protection of property title. If the question of boundary lines arose, there was no need for a surveyor to remeasure the land, for the lines were public knowledge--any neighbor could testify to their location. By including all males over the age of 16 in the group, the memory of the community never died out. There was always someone who knew where the line ran.

The records I have examined do not show that Woods Cross citizens ever processioned the bounds. There are examples which are similar to this procedure and they might be of interest:

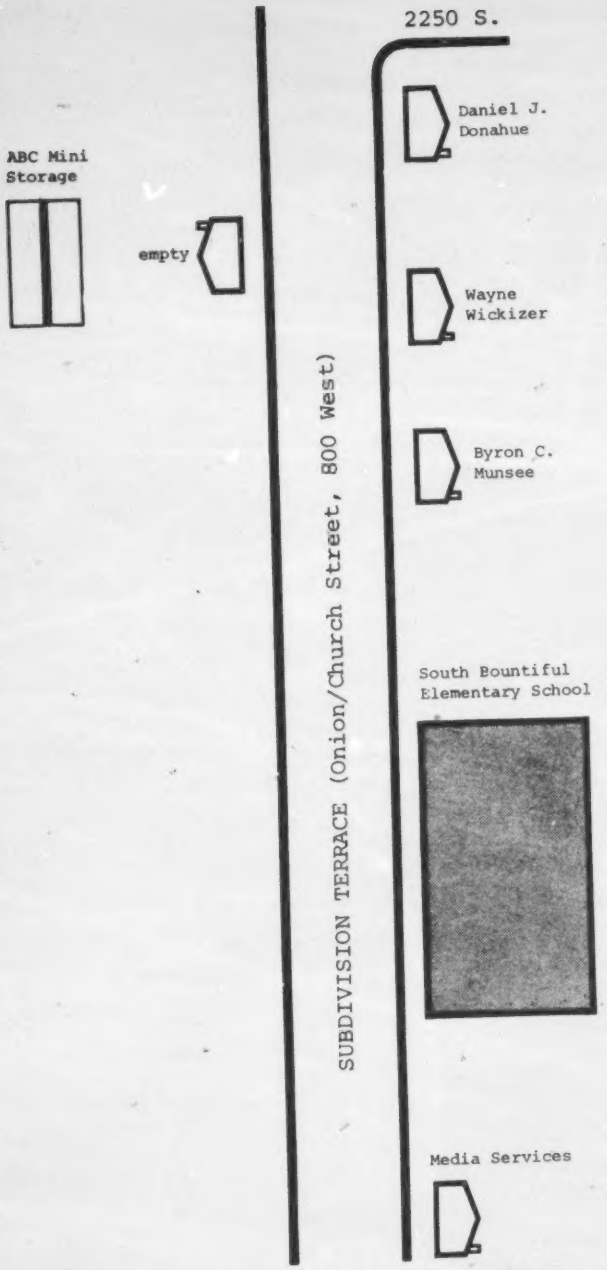
First, when Brigham Young and the Utah Central Railroad officials were selecting the location sites for loading platforms and depots between the main line in Ogden and other parts of the territory, the property owners and the officials, together, selected and voted on the best site. There is also evidence that the line was laid in a similar way so that obstructions, proper roadbed grading and bridgework could be built with the cooperation and acceptance of the local land owners. The railroad did avoid a great deal of litigation by using this important PR device.

Second, classes of South Bountiful school children have perambulated (walked around) the borders of John Parkin's field (see page 42) which was in the shape of the state of Utah. And Hal Harrison preserved that interesting form when he laid out and built Briarwood-Sorrento subdivision on the Parkin property. The custom of marching school kids around that land has died out--the pattern is still there.

Third, there is one man in our community, who at the age of 16 became the watermaster of Woods Cross--a position he still holds today. Delton Nelson, the small man in the white pickup truck, has a large knowledge of our city. He knows where every well, every ditch, every culvert, every pipe and yes, every boundary line is. And he has learned it in much the same way that many generations of Englishmen learned it--by personally walking around and examining every water connection in the city. The town minutes detail his remarkable recall and intimate knowledge of our community. I suspect he has personally repaired or capped or dug up most of them at one time or another in his forty year career.

What most city residents are not aware of is that his job is a 24-hour-a-day, 7-day-a-week job, and he has ensured a steady and adequate water supply for forty years. A remarkable career!

Delton S. Nelson, Watermaster
Utilities Superintendent
and Building Inspector

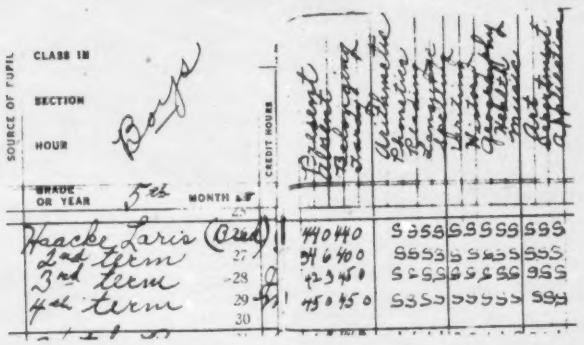


Name Argyle, Ralph Grade 2nd
Address Woods Cross Telephone
Date of Birth Feb 9, 1920 Parent Mrs. Argyle

SCHOLARSHIP RECORD

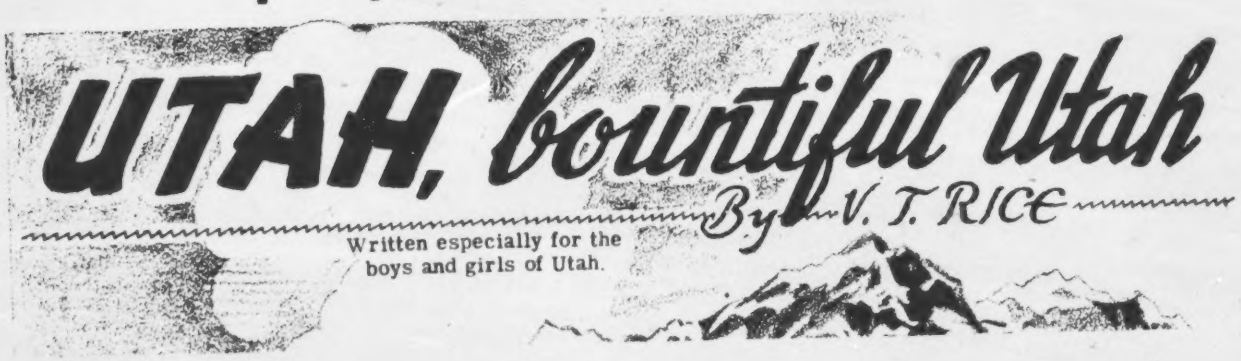
	1	2	3	1st Semester	4	5	6	2nd Semester
Department	S	S	S		S	S		
Application	S	S	S		S	S		
Reading	S	S	S		S	S		
Writing	S	S	S		S	S		
Spelling	S	S	S		S	S		
Language	S	S	S		S	S		
Grammar								
Geography	S	S	S		S	S		
Nature								
Arithmetic	S	S	S		S	S		
History	S	S	S		S	S		
Hygiene	S	S	S					
Drawing	S	S	S		S	S		
Music	S	S	S		S	S		
Physical Training	S	S	S		S	S		
Courtesy	S	S	S		S	S		
Deportment	S	S	S		S	S		

PROMOTED TO Fourth GRADE May 22 1931

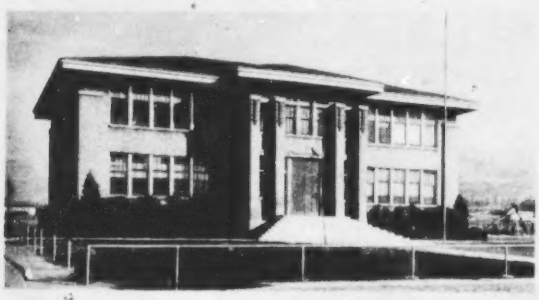


V. T. Rice was principal of the South Bountiful School in the 1940s, at the time the school began a massive improvement program which included playground equipment, tennis courts, green grass, paved drives, landscaping and a new water system. These improvements are still being used.

Mr. Rice was a musician who would have preferred teaching music to serving as an administrator. He wrote a number of songs while at South Bountiful "especially for the boys and girls of Utah" and these songs were performed in many parts of the State during the Centennial in 1947. These songs were first performed by the students of Woods Cross.



South Bountiful School
Built 1916-17
The grounds show the 1947 changes and with the exception of the steps, the old part of the school is almost the same today as it was then.



Lorus "Bud" Haacke
Youth Leader

In a short interview with a local resident, I was told that the most interesting person in Woods Cross was Bud Haacke. And I agreed.

Bud has spent the biggest part of his community service with the young people. Boy Scouts, Explorers, athletics, and service projects have given a two-generation exposure to this man, and the impact of those shared experiences can be seen all around us.

Ralph T. Argyle
School bus driver
Bus 11

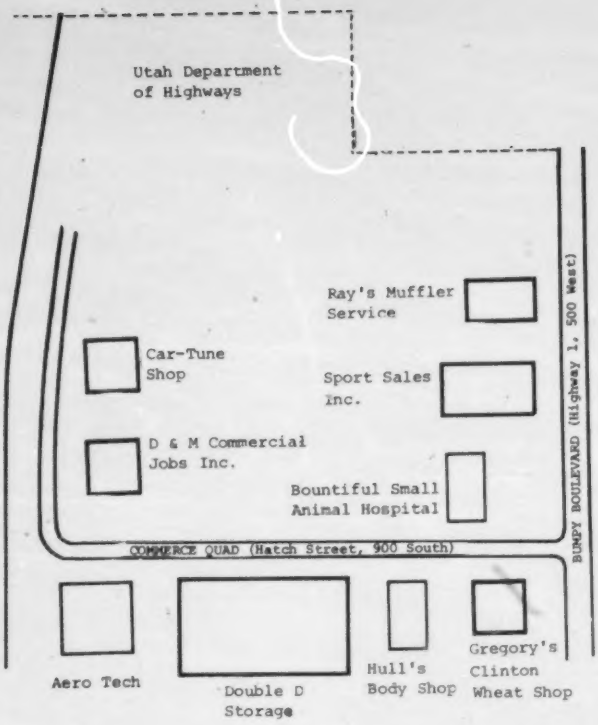
"I have driven the school bus in the Woods Cross area for 20 years. And the kids know me--'You must be Ralph. 'Are you Ralph? My Dad says you drove him when he was a kid.' Things like that. I've driven Bus 15, Bus 25, Bus 51 and now Bus 11."

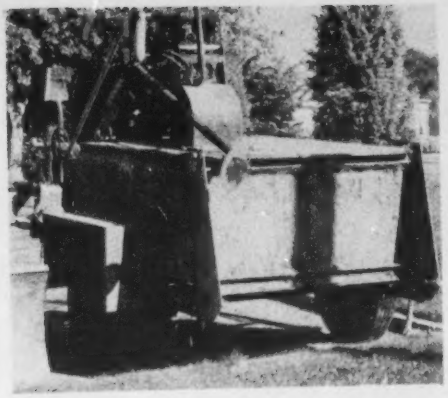
Yes, the kids know Ralph. I wonder how many of them know he skipped grade 3--his report card is a giveaway!

Clarence "Tommy" Mills, who now lives in Bountiful, was an early bus driver in Woods Cross. He described both his bus and his route and I could almost smell the action. Tommy used a sheep wagon from which he removed the stove and other cooking and living equipment. Then he added some benches and a set of steps to the back. In winter the canopy stayed on; if the weather was good, it came off--convertible style.

He began his run near the Salt Lake County Line and picked up the Lukers, Harry Joe's kids, those on Cudahy Lane, Amasa Howard's, a group at the Moss Dairy, Billy Parkin and dropped them off at Cleverly Crossing. Then he made a second run to pick up the kids between Cleverly and 1500 South who attended the South Bountiful School.

The photo on the left shows some of the kids he carried in his bus. Tommy is second from the right on the back row.





Fred Rucker's mud cleaning machine. Special ordered from the Mid-West for use in his car-wash business, it is the only one of its kind in Utah.

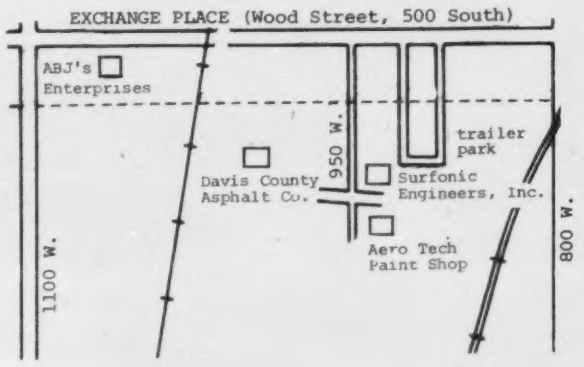
Survival required concentration of pioneer skills on adapting to a new and frequently hostile environment. While the search for self sufficiency continued, Woods Cross began a perceptible shift from production to survive, to production to make money. The elements in this shift are significant both for an understanding of our past achievement and a recognition of our future potential.

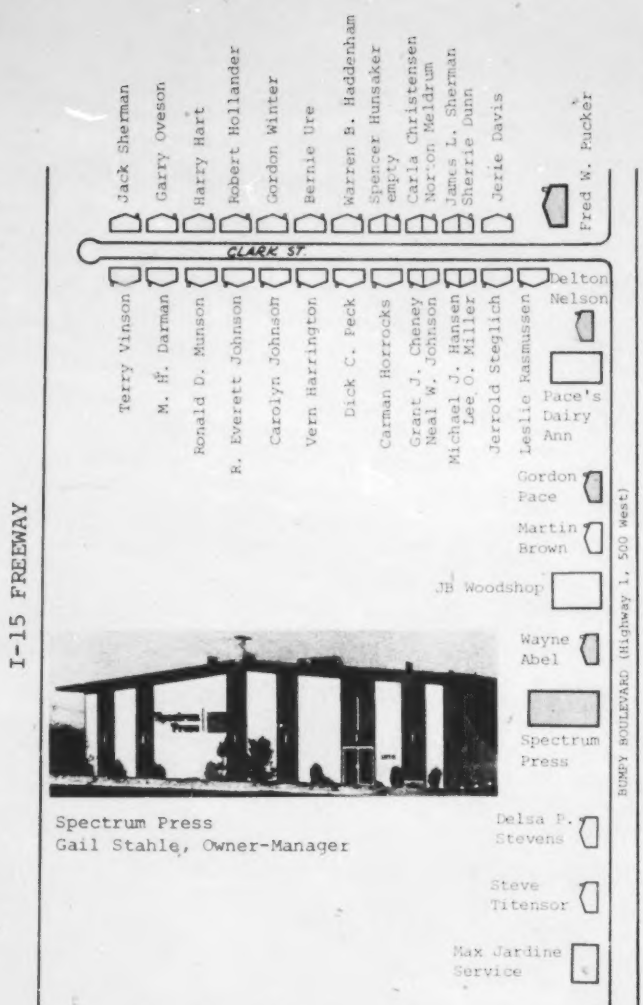
Commercial agriculture centered on specific commodities: dairy products from carefully bred and expanding herds, sheep and wool growing, garden produce and the breeding of commercial livestock (sheep and cattle) and powerful draft horses to work the soil and haul the produce. Between 1885 and 1920, fifteen business firms were established in Woods Cross for the exploitation of the land and its products.

Woods Cross Creamery
Woods Cross Canning Co.
Farmers State Bank
Deseret Livestock Co.
Bountiful Livestock Co.
Woods Cross Livestock Co.
Hatch Bros. Livestock Co.
Nelson Bros. Livestock Co.
Undervalued Livestock Co.
Howard Livestock Co.
Atkinson Dairy
Hatch Ranch Dairy
Moss Dairy
Hatch Ranch, Registered Holsteins
Burnham Farms, Registered Percherons
Burnham Culvert Manufacturing

This shift from subsistence farming to commercial agriculture changed the face of Woods Cross. Small land holdings were consolidated into larger, more productive chunks. Land titles were cleared with a group of private surveys in the 1880's and 1890's. Woods Cross began to look toward Bountiful and Salt Lake City to supply commodities formerly made at home, in order to concentrate efforts on production and shipping via the widening transportation routes which intersected the city. (See map 4 on page 58) And the small business, home industry flavor was lost.

Interestingly, the commitment to rural living did not change. That legacy is very much alive today. And one of the important turnabouts is the returning influx of small business, actively encouraged by present city officials.





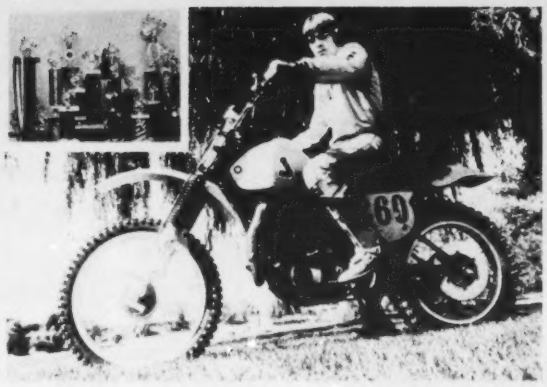
Spectrum Press
Gail Stahle, Owner-Manager

Bumpy Boulevard is the street where life has a flair! Woods Cross had three Victorian mansions--a Moss home (now gone), the Hatchco Office and the Edwin Pace home. Pace, a patriarch and a polygamist, built a ballroom on the top floor of his home. Phindy Hatch Hogan thought it was the scandal of the town--such frippery!

Add a movie star (Gordon Pace), a Tabernacle Choir singer (now moved), a cycle racer (with trophies) and memories of an earlier day--

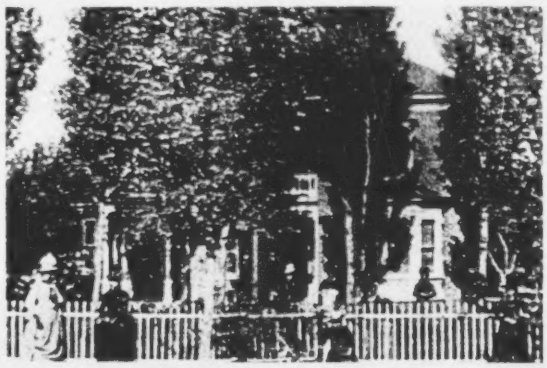
cont. p. 49

Gordon Pace, in Jim Bond's "The Mountain Lion"



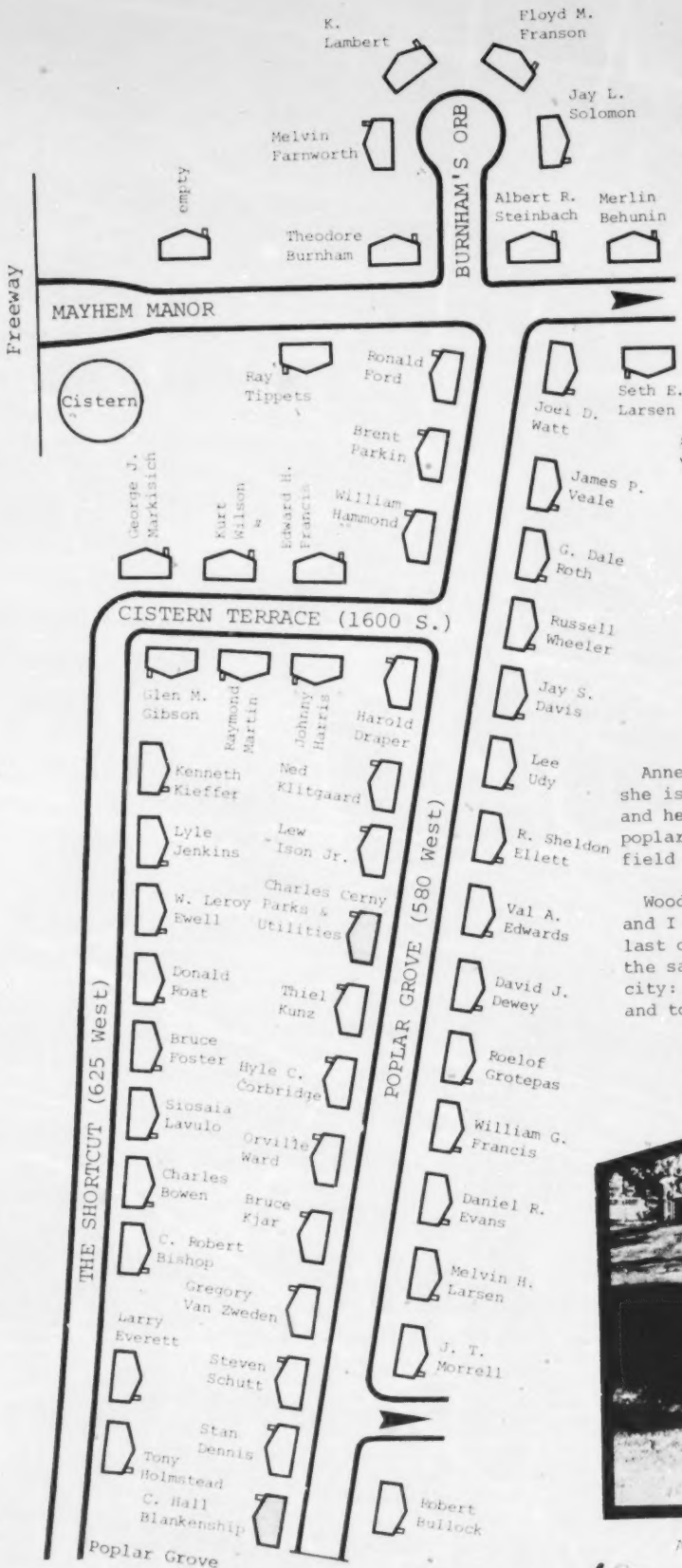
Joel Rucker, age 16, Moto-cross winner.

Edwin Pace Home, later owned by Sylvanus Nelson

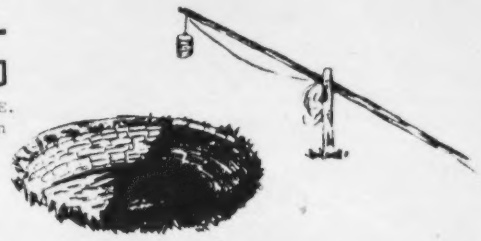


Edwin Pace Home, 1885

Edwin Pace Home, 1976
And endangered by a right of way for a new subdivision.



Stephen H. Ellis, Sr., Jens Nelson and Stearns Hatch cooperatively built the original water cistern in Woods Cross. At first the water was drawn up with a wooden bucket lowered on a long rope at the end of a well-sweep. Then a pump was installed which required 175 strokes to fill one bucket to the top. Finally, an automatic pump was used to supply 41 homes with water. Today the site of the old cistern holds a large overflow reservoir for heavy runoff.



Between the cistern/reservoir and the freeway, is The Shortcut--several hundred high school students have used the trail to slide down, race through, and sink deep. The sticky clay mud is now a modern walkway with a new set of cement stairs. A bit bumpy on a cycle and a lot more useable.

Anne is from the Smokey Mountains of Tennessee, she is editor for the Bountiful Community Church and her yard has the distinction of a grove of poplar trees, some of which "I dug out of the field and replanted."

Woods Cross was once dotted with poplar trees and I think Anne and her husband, Hall, have the last of them. And their interest in poplars is the same as that of the original settlers in our city: as a boundary demarkation, a windbreak and to absorb noise, sun and rain.

Anne Blankenship and her dog Trixie

Woods Cross prides itself on the openness of her people and their capacity to accept differentness in others. I have found this basically true. And there are examples of guarded acceptance and even discrimination.

Joe Jacketta applied for a license to open a mercantile establishment, then a snackbar for customers, next a refreshment counter and finally a saloon. The town minutes do not give reasons for tabling his requests again and again for more than ten years "for further discussion." Other applications were granted without tabling. Nor do they show when he finally got the license. The interesting part is that he found it necessary to use subterfuge to operate a business in an open town.

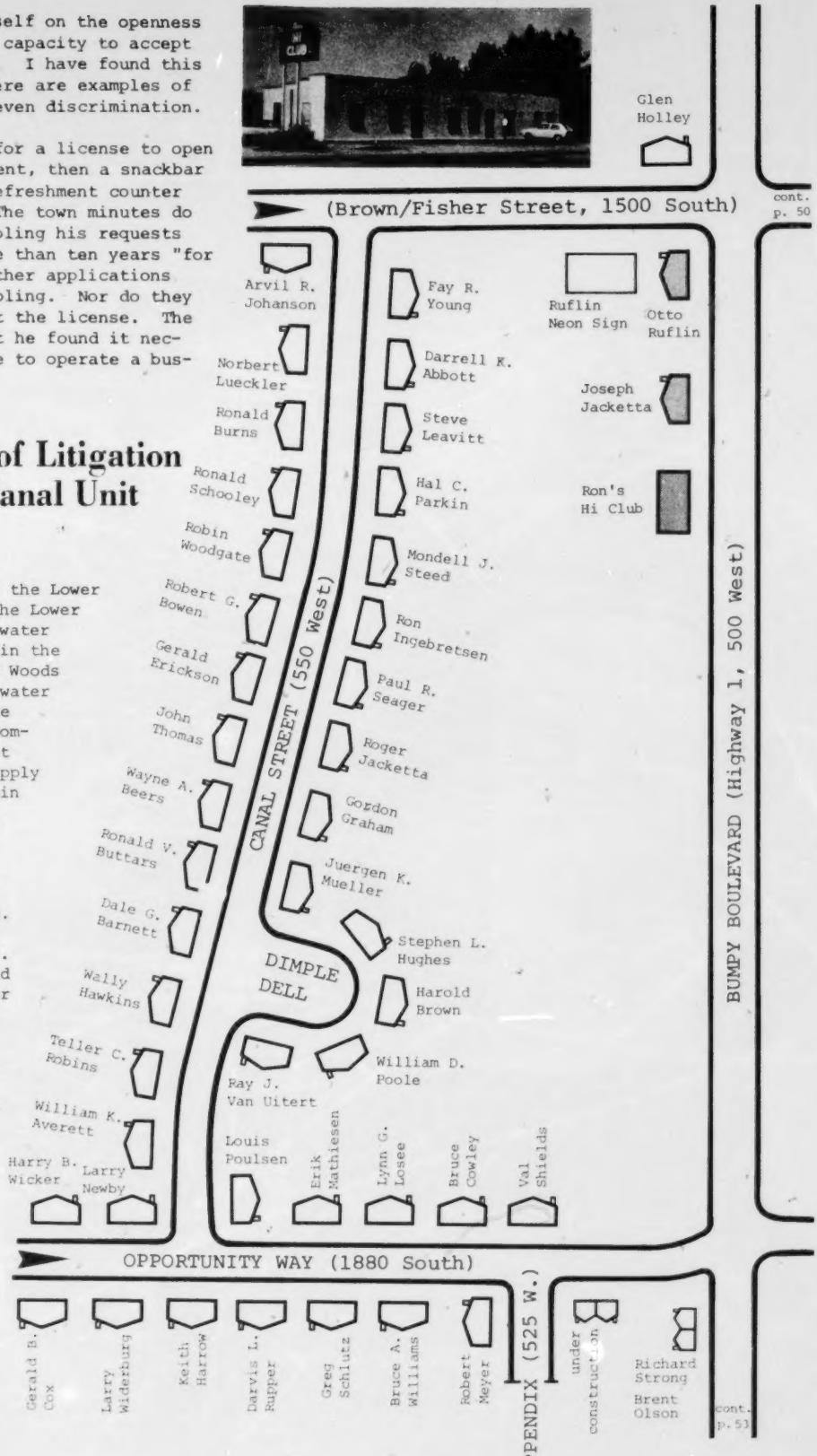
Quarter-Century of Litigation Ends for Davis Canal Unit

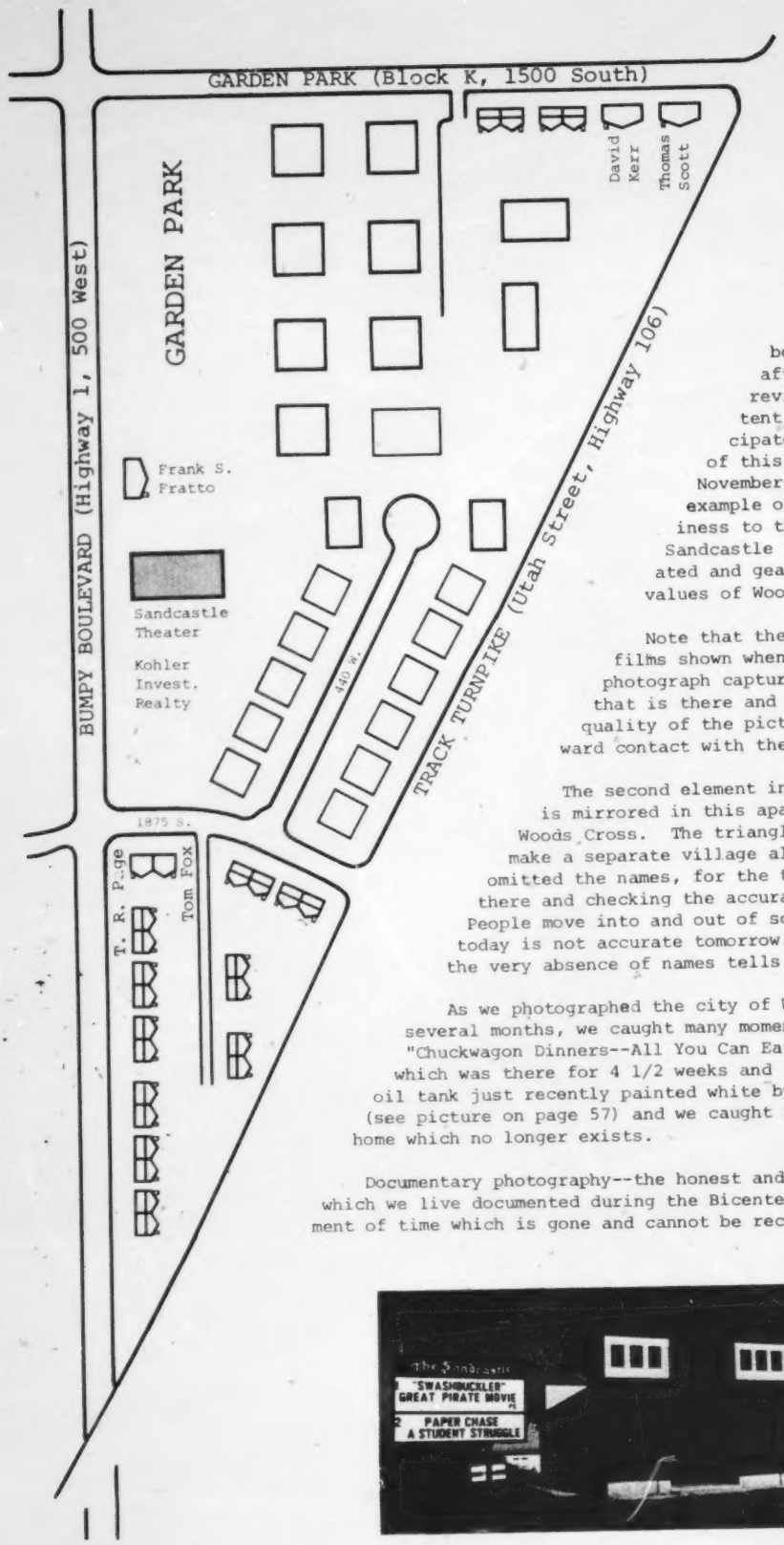
Canal street runs along the Lower Ditch of Mill Creek and the Lower Bonneville Canal. These water channels are significant in the growth and development of Woods Cross--the first carried water as Nature provided it; the second impoverished the community at the same time it gave an adequate water supply to the thirsty farms within its bounds for the first time.

The Bonneville project cost over $1,000,000 by the time it was completed. a staggering cost which the farmers could not pay. Almost every tract of land reverted to the county for taxes and when the bonds were retired in 1946-47, bondholders had lost 80% of their investment.

In a letter to Senator King, Commissioner Rampton described the desperate situation of the farmers and the actions of the County Commission to reduce past-due taxes and to recommend them for federal relief funds. He also indicated that without this relief, forced relocation would occur.

Significantly, once the bonds were cleared, the city began to grow!





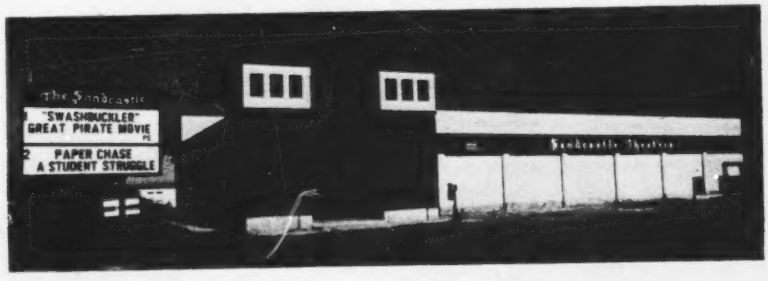
The Sandcastle Theatres were opened by the Kohler family when they felt a need for wholesome family entertainment in Woods Cross. The Kohlers book their own movies only after they have personally reviewed each film for content. City officials participated in the grand opening of this theatre complex in early November--an historical event. An example of the return of small business to the Woods Cross scene, the Sandcastle is locally owned and operated and geared to the interests and values of Woods Cross.

Note that the marquee announces the two films shown when the theatre opened--the photograph captures a moment in time, one that is there and then gone. And the stark quality of the picture invites a straight-forward contact with the subject.

The second element in the moment of time approach is mirrored in this apartment/four-plex area of Woods Cross. The triangle includes enough people to make a separate village all of its own. And we have omitted the names, for the task of determining who lived there and checking the accuracy of our map was impossible. People move into and out of so fast that what is accurate today is not accurate tomorrow. And that reality is here: the very absence of names tells a story in itself!

As we photographed the city of Woods Cross over a period of several months, we caught many moments in time. We caught "Chuckwagon Dinners--All You Can Eat" near the freeway exit, which was there for 4 1/2 weeks and then gone. We caught the old oil tank just recently painted white by Western Refining Company (see picture on page 57) and we caught several sheds and even an old home which no longer exists.

Documentary photography--the honest and simple beauty of the city in which we live documented during the Bicentennial year to preserve a segment of time which is gone and cannot be recaptured except in memory.

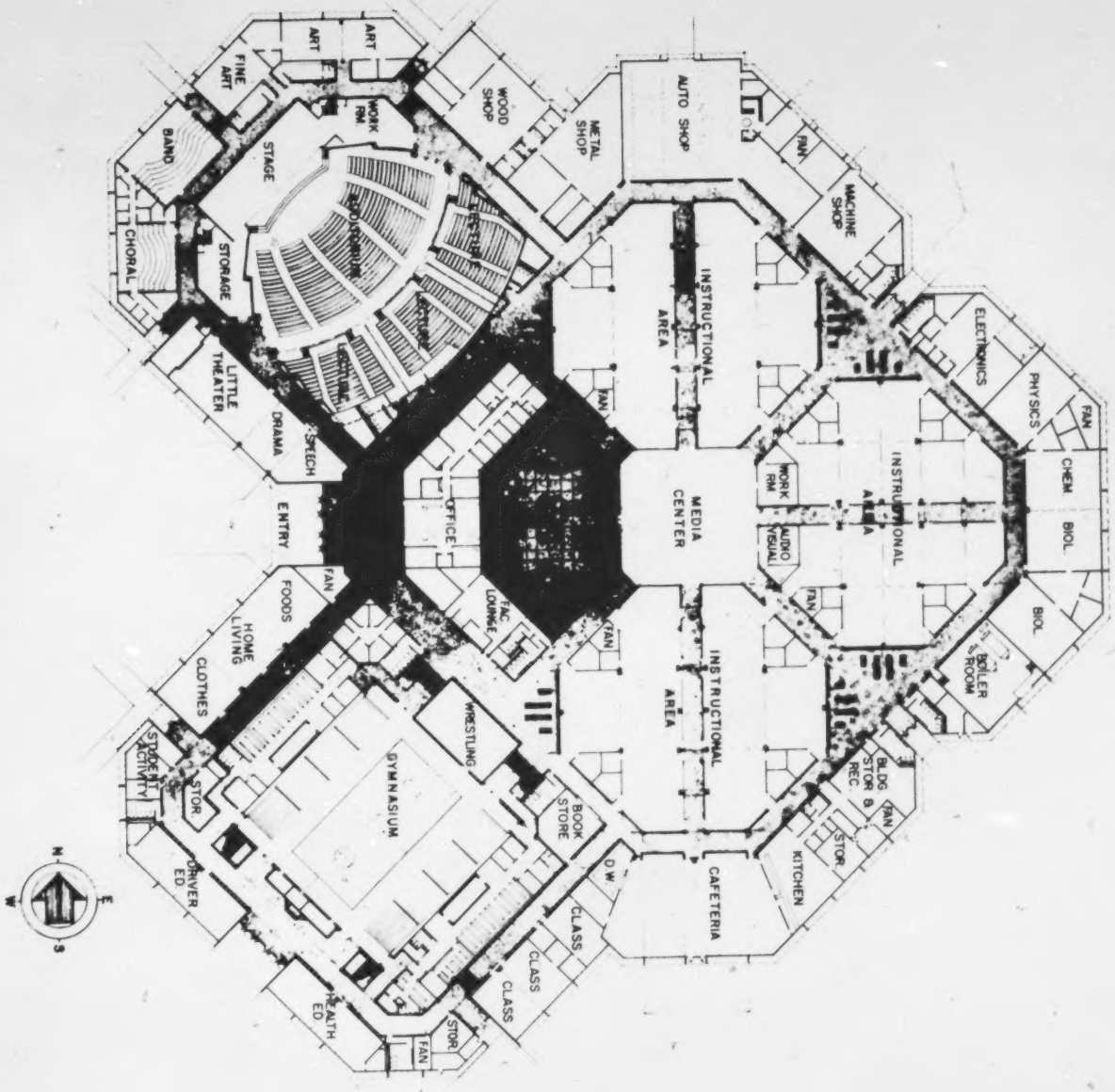


A $7 million dollar high school; a $7 million dollar controversy--

Bountiful residents resisted naming it Woods Cross High School since the smallest number of students came from Woods Cross. Local residents talked of collusion between the school board and the owners of the property. County resources and planning cautioned against the use of prime commercial land for a non-taxable institution. Students shed tears over "having to attend a podunk school. We want to go to Viewmont!" Parents confronted the City Fathers over the dangers of walking students and freeway interchanges. City Fathers struggled with county and state officials to raise money for crossing guards, traffic lights and now, a raised walkway over Interstate 15. Police officers anticipated a rising drug problem, after game friction between competing student bodies and geared up.

A $7 million dollar controversy--involvement in the contending issues has clouded the far-seeing vision of the people responsible: the School Board under Thornley K. Swan who chose the site, selected the architect and contracted the project. Mayor Walter Moss who had almost enough land for a junior college and sold it for a high school--"something which could be a lasting contribution" to his home town. Architect Harold K. Beecher who created "the outstanding school design in the nation" and Acord-Harris Construction Co. who built better than they knew.

Except for the railroad depot and the post office, Woods Cross has been a non-entity for so long that a telephone operator can respond



to a fire alarm, "Let's see, Ma'am, Woods Cross is near Draper isn't it." And the mailman can deliver a letter addressed to: "The Bobbsey Twins, Woods Hole, Utah." Until the freeway put up its direction signs, no one knew they were going through a unique locality, worthy of recognition in its own right, not just a suburb of Salt Lake City or "the bottoms" of Bountiful.

Woods Cross! We have a $7 million dollar ensign--an award-winning, only one of its kind high school. And what's more, it sits right next to the freeway with a red-orange-yellow geometry no one can miss! For the first time Woods Cross has a visible ensign of its unique character and heritage. After all, we did have the first school in Davis County!

Woods Cross High School proclaims to every passerby that we care more for the quality of life and the worth of our young people than about the tax revenues we collect from strangers.

Historians are supposed to be unbiased, unemotional interpreters of the past. And this historian is a flag-waving, emotionally involved Woods Cross resident! I invite you to re-examine the impact of a school on the mind and heart of a community. For "school spirit" somehow becomes community pride when you realize that the leaders of tomorrow come from the halls of today.

Woods Cross High could be aptly renamed the Walter H. Moss Memorial High School as a tribute to a man who believed that immortality lies in the lives of well-educated youth.

TO SMOOTH DOWN BUMPY BOULEVARD
Automobile Clubs will join with
County Commissioners in Needed Improvement
Mass Meeting a Success
Nearly a Hundred Machines
Carry Prominent Citizens
Northward to Good Roads Gathering

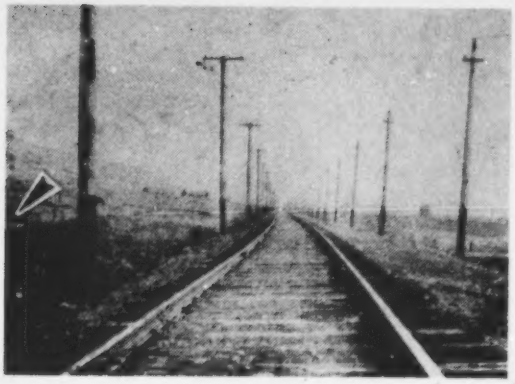


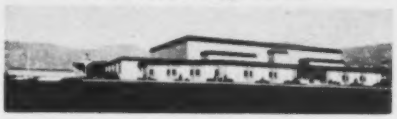
Photo of Bamberger line looking south toward White Hill-Hot Springs area. The arrow shows the location of Bumpy Boulevard. The electric cars were the preferable mode of travel until the concrete road was laid.

"Good roads are to be demanded with a vigor hitherto unknown. Every County Commissioner is to have filed with him a map showing exactly where the bad bumps are and the deep chuck holes, and the poorly built stretches of highway with a boulder bottom and a cobble-stone top." (Deseret News, 9 July 1908)

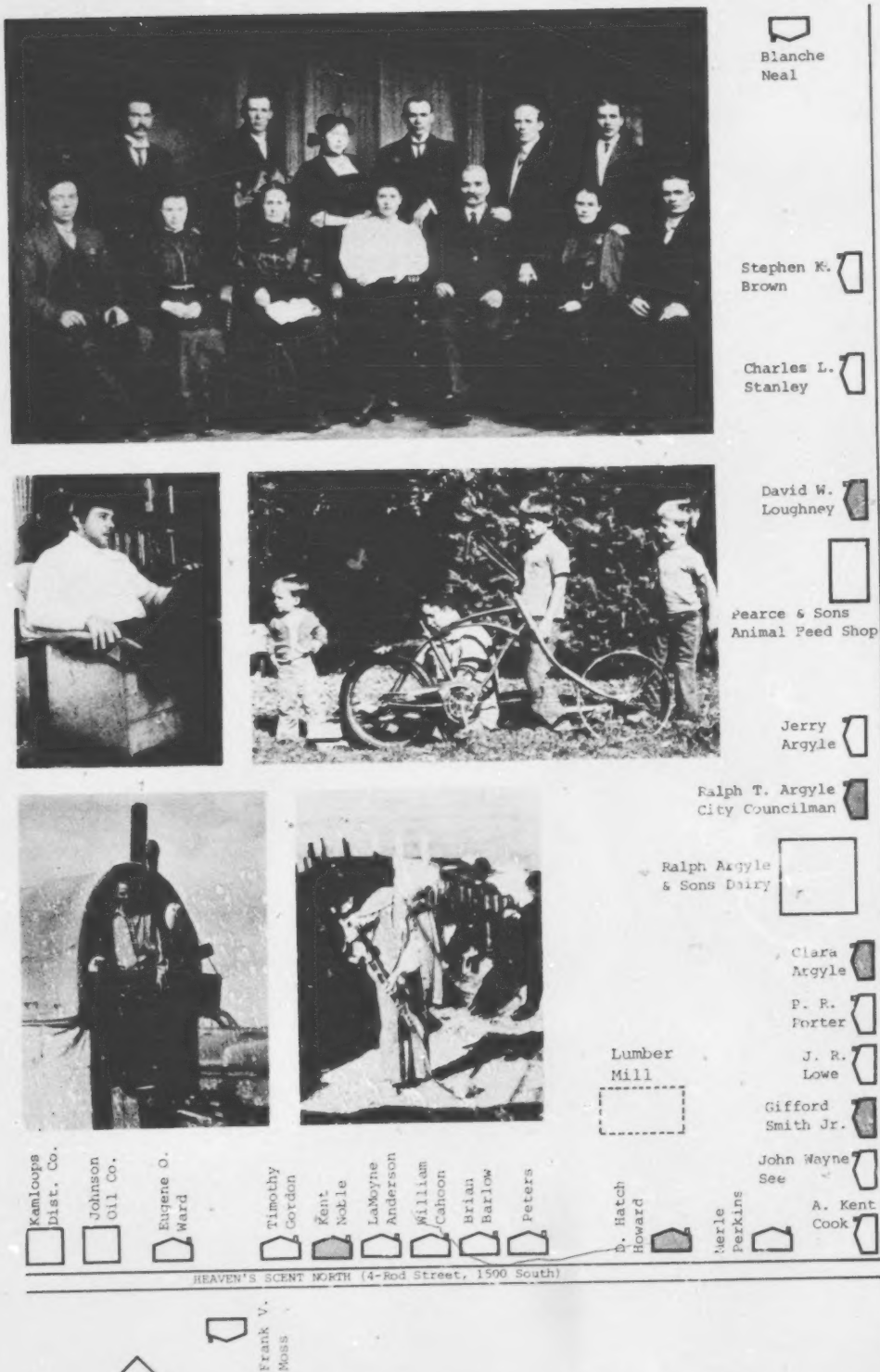
Roads in Davis County were originally built on the sand and gravel bench to conserve the flat land for farming. Cleared land was too valuable a commodity to waste on roads. Brush had to be chopped out with a grubbing hoe or broken by dragging heavy ties back and forth over it. Trees must be felled and stumps burned out. The problem was the bumps.

Menlove Dodge-Toyota

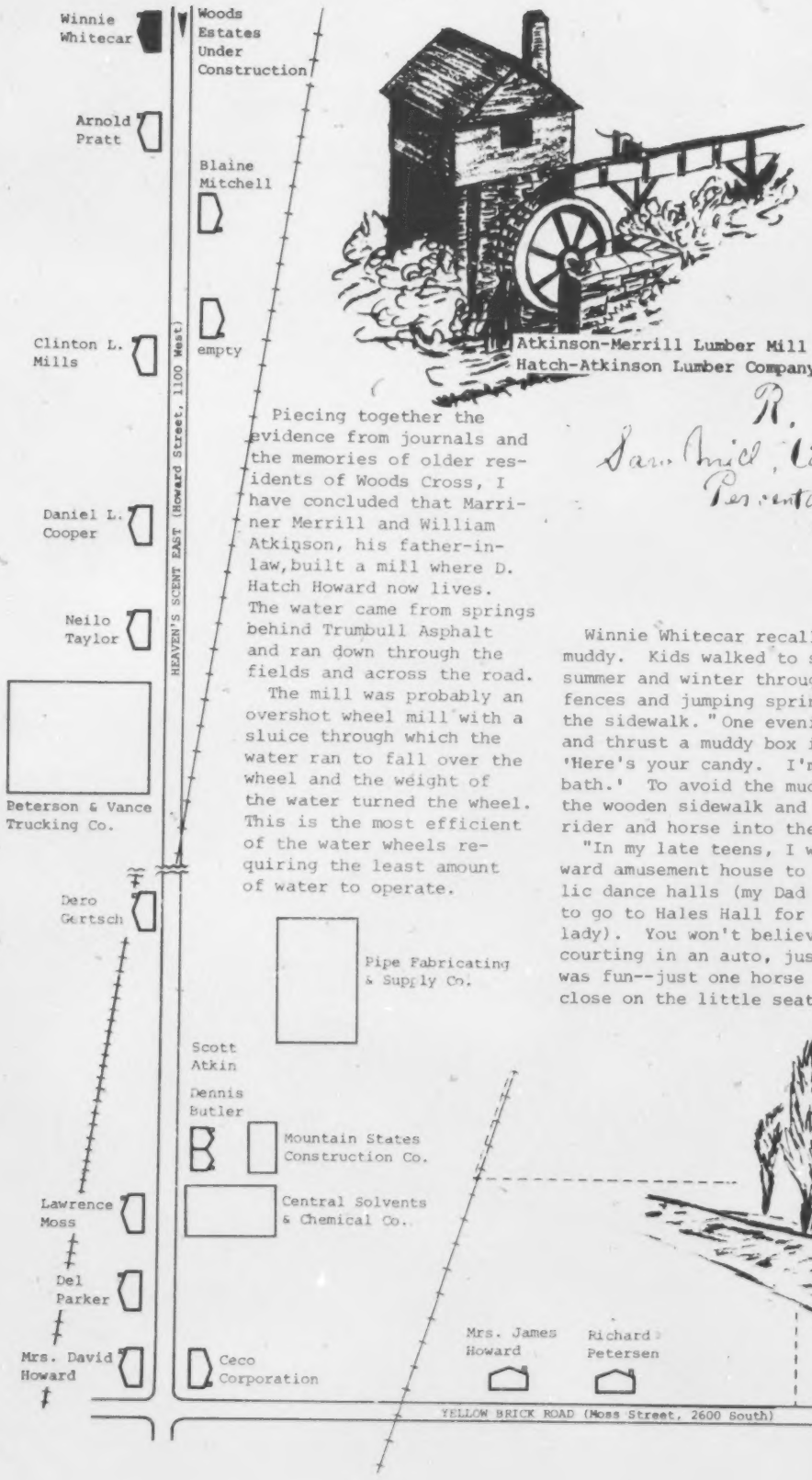
K-Mart



Woods Cross High School



Every life style from dairy farm (Ralph Argyle) to country estate (Kent Noble), every age from toddlers (Gifford Smith, Jr.) to centenarian (Clara Argyle). Many occupations from corporate sheepman (D. Hatch Howard) to professional psychologist--well almost (George Bardall). And both native born (Argyle Family) and foreign born (Tommy Loughney). An intriguing section of Woods Cross.



Atkinson-Merrill Lumber Mill
Hatch-Atkinson Lumber Company

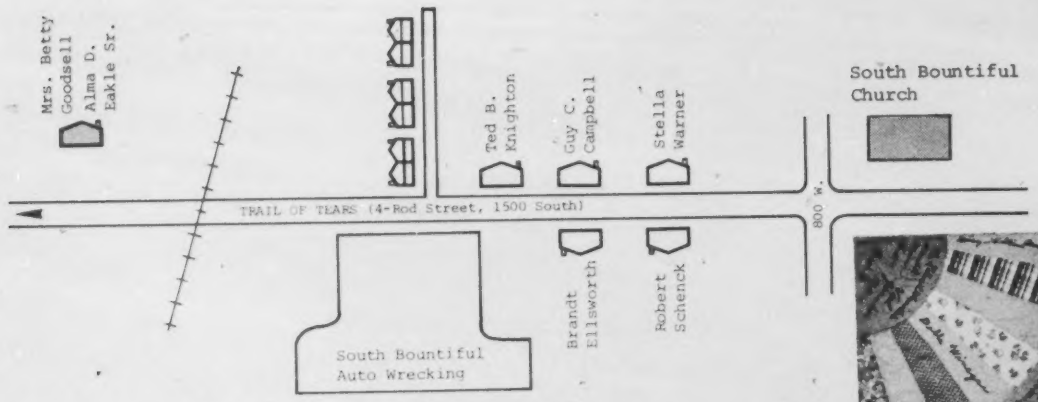
R. Duerden
San. Mid. Capital Stock
Percentage P. Togas
Dec.

Piecing together the evidence from journals and the memories of older residents of Woods Cross, I have concluded that Marriner Merrill and William Atkinson, his father-in-law, built a mill where D. Hatch Howard now lives. The water came from springs behind Trumbull Asphalt and ran down through the fields and across the road.

The mill was probably an overshot wheel mill with a sluice through which the water ran to fall over the wheel and the weight of the water turned the wheel. This is the most efficient of the water wheels requiring the least amount of water to operate.

Winnie Whitecar recalled 1500 South as always muddy. Kids walked to school and to church summer and winter through the fields, scaling fences and jumping spring holes until they built the sidewalk. "One evening, my beau arrived late and thrust a muddy box into my hands saying, 'Here's your candy. I'm going home. I need a bath.' To avoid the mud he rode his horse down the wooden sidewalk and it collapsed, spilling rider and horse into the mud!"

"In my late teens, I was allowed to go to the ward amusement house to dances but never to public dance halls (my Dad said he never wanted me to go to Hales Hall for it wasn't fit for a lady). You won't believe it but I never went courting in an auto, just buggy or cart. It was fun--just one horse and you sure had to sit close on the little seat!"

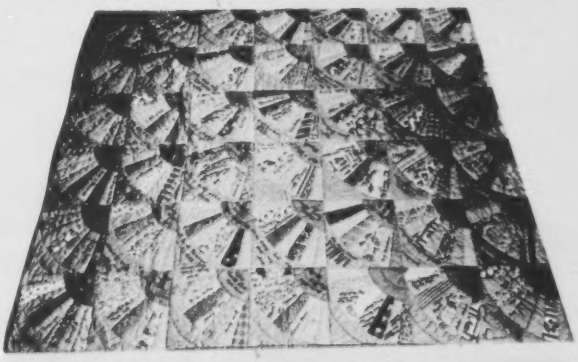


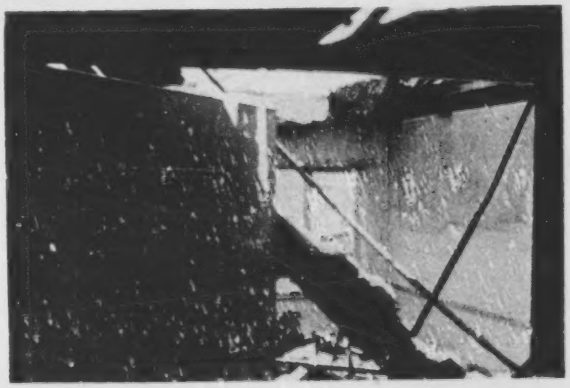
Body From Charter Boat Recovered

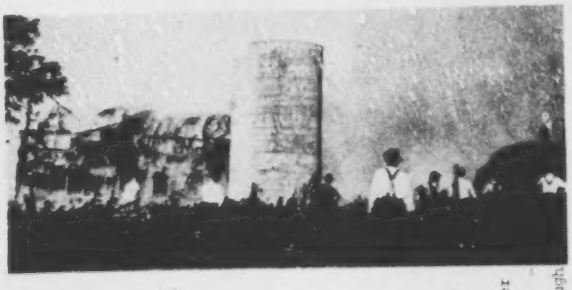
One Woods Cross resident remarked, "We have had so many tragedies in our town!" And many of them have happened on 1500 South or to people who live on my street--

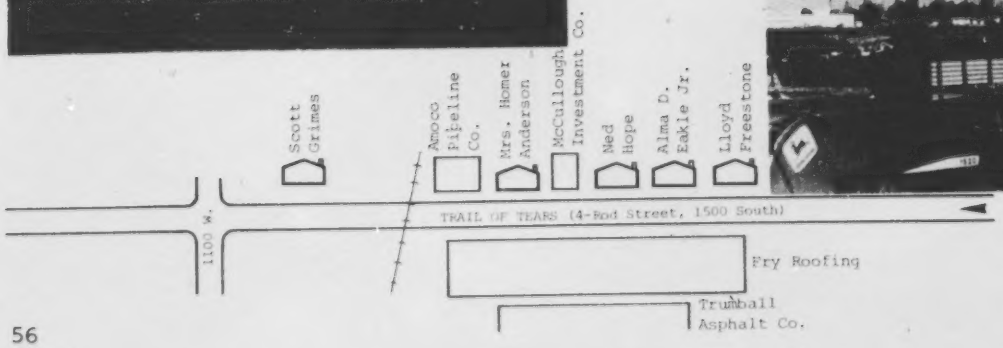
Ken Winegar and his wife, Bernice swamped on a fishing trip and gone. Jay Blaine lost his life in a similar accident and in the same place. The Nattress family killed in the same crash. A church destroyed twice and damaged twice and now rebuilt. A burned barn, an embezzlement, a series of train-car crashes, a flash flood--

And the expression of community spirit which produced a census quilt of people who contributed to the rebuilding of the church. And a man, who more than anyone else, is beloved for the role he played. Alma Eakle, Bishop of the South Bountiful Ward, and a familiar sight as he goes through the city on his tractor with his cap on. "How we love that man!" a former resident told me. "He pulled the community together to rebuild that church. Even the non-Mormons contributed money and labor to finish it. How we love him!"









R. Mower

Allen Morton

Terry Stoddard

Mountain Fuel

Bountiful Aviation, Inc.

Janson Associates

Bede Intermountain Aircraft, Inc.

Olympic Aircraft Painting, Inc.

Morrison Petroleum

Apache Trucklines

Woods Cross sits on energy resources of inestimable worth: crude oil and natural gas lines from the north, pockets of natural gas, probable oil reserves and convenient access to the Great Salt Lake where oil drilling is projected within a short time. We are flanked by Pioneer Pipeline, Standard Oil and Amoco on the south and by Phillips Petroleum on the north. Although we have no zone for heavy industry (oil refining) in the city except on a conditional basis, 25% of the firms issued licenses in 1975 were oil refineries or firms dependent upon the oil business to operate.

As I interviewed the owners/managers of the five oil companies currently in operation, I concluded that they chose Woods Cross as a place to locate because there was room to grow (Ted Morrison said, "I wanted to make a buck and this is the best place to make a buck!"), the support base was here and there was an airport. All of them plan to expand as the oil business in Utah grows and all of them are interested in the quality of life which Woods Cross has preserved.

Woods Cross in the Years to Come

I am an historian who lives in Woods Cross. I am interested in the quality of life which I have enjoyed here and I not only recognize the careful control our community leaders have exercised over the expansion of Woods Cross and their efforts to keep our boundaries selective, I can also applaud them for what they have preserved.

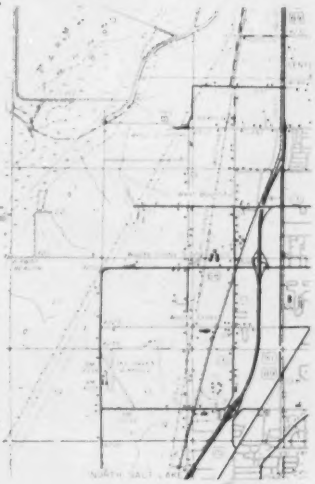
WOODS CROSS HISTORY SURVEY

	Born or Raised Here	Wanted a Rural Area	Liked House	Right Price	Close to Shopping Centers	Close to Work	Friends, Contractor	No Reason	
Chose Woods Cross as a Place to Live--	21.5	31.9	14.1	12.6	11.1	10.4	8.1	15.6	%
	29	43	19	17	15	14	11	21	Responses

	People	Rural Area	City Services	Everything	Nothing	Don't Know	
Like about Woods Cross	50.4	60.0	35.6	.74	3.0	3.7	%
	68	81	48	1	4	5	Responses

	People	Rural Area	City Services	Industrial Growth	Population Growth	Nothing	Don't Know	
Dislike about Woods Cross	12.6	11.9	23.7	28.1	7.4	39.3	3.0	%
	17	16	32	38	10	53	4	Responses

Total number of respondents: 133
Respondents fairly evenly between subdivisions and older part of the city September-October, 1976



At the same time, I think it is important for us to examine the historical trends within our community and the direction they have taken us. First, we have clung to the illusion that Woods Cross is a rural community with all of the benefits of rural life.

The view is clearly presented in this statement read before the City Council by George Bardall, a resident of the city for almost 20 years.

"According to the 1970 Census, Woods Cross ranked third in the state for growth. I attribute that growth, at least in part, to the essentially rural flavor of the community. That flavor still acts as a lure to many who are seeking escape from the inner-cities and the lack of privacy in so many over-crowded and cramped suburban areas. There is an ever dwindling number of communities in which one may see a pheasant in his backyard or awaken to the rooster's early morning crow.

"Woods Cross is already the location of two oil refineries, two asphalt plants and a roofing factory. These industries are facts of life and we must accept them. But, the <u>further</u> erosion of our rurality by new manufacturing enterprises may yet be prevented.

"As things are now, there exists a buffer-zone of agricultural land between us and one of the oil refineries. Eliminating a part of this buffer could be easily construed as an open invitation to other industry to petition for additional zoning changes on the basis of established precedent. Although the proposed operation is essentially inocuous and would not materially contribute to either air or water pollution who is to say that the next industry would be equally inoffensive?

"We, the citizens of Woods Cross, are indeed fortunate to live in a community that is relatively unspoiled by over-crowding, rising crime rates, traffic congestion, transients or bitter intra-city squabbles. We still live in a community of homes, farms, churches, schools, parks and neighborhood businesses--let's make every effort to keep it so."

The ability to preserve rural life when the reality is that the mask obscures the commercial and industrial bent of Woods Cross and the ambivalent activities of the City Council who admits one industry at a time on a conditional basis, shows the real strength which our city has. Mr. Bardall was astute in recognizing the point of decision at which we stand--few communities have the opportunity to assess their direction on the <u>verge</u> of industrial growth and expansion. Woods Cross is one of these.

Oil refineries, heavy industry, is already here. We have five refineries now, not just two. The map shows the location of Woods Cross in relation to the oil and gas lines on which we sit. The abutting hills and the curve of the Great Salt Lake pre-determined that all lines will run through Woods Cross. And if you examine the line of oil refineries and processing plants already surrounding us in comparison to the broad expanse of undeveloped territory annexed into the city in 1968, you can see the direction we are headed.

Energy is the wealth of the future. And in my opinion, the future of Woods Cross lies in our exploitation of these energy resources on which we lie and our capacity to deal with these realistically and with insight will determine our ability to ensure and safeguard the quality of life we have created. The foundations of the future we want must be built today.

I would like to see an active courting of oil companies, on a conditional basis, to gain their involvement in preserving our way of life. The companies we now have chose Woods Cross as a place to locate and they want to stay. Together we can build a future for both. Alone, the city will have an uphill fight.

Bibliography

A fully documented copy of this history is on file at the Woods Cross City Hall and at The Genealogical Institute, 10 South Main, Salt Lake City, Utah. Sources used in the compilation of the fold-out map are also indicated.

The sources used to compile the history have been almost entirely primary, original materials. We felt that by using these materials almost exclusively, we could prevent perpetuating the errors which seem to permeate local history in Utah. And we have probably added a few new ones. Four secondary works were invaluable:

Utah Historical Quarterly, Vols. 1-44
This quarterly has many articles on the Utah experience which apply equally to Woods Cross as to the places they describe.

Leornard Arrington, Great Basin Kingdom: Economic History of the Latter-day Saints, 1830-1900. Lincoln: University of Nebraska, 1958.

Foxfire, III. New York: Doubleday, 1975. Published by Doubleday to disseminate the historical work of Appalachia high school students, the volume is filled with how-to-do-it photographs and text on the arts and skills of the South. Especially useful were the articles on making molasses and butter churns.

Eric Sloane, Diary of an Early American Boy. New York: Ballantine Books, 1965. A fully illustrated and edited early diary showing what life was like on a self-sufficient farm in New England. Especially interesting is his description of mills and their building.

References for quotations--

p. 6. The Land Bountiful, an original musical play written and performed by Femmes des Lettres of Bountiful, Utah.
p. 10. Documents from the Deseret Livestock Collection, Special Collections, University of Utah.
p. 11. J. R. Moss, History of the Deseret Livestock Company. MA thesis, University of Utah.
p. 20. Autobiography of Marriner W. Merrill, LDS Church Historical Archives.
p. 21. Utah Agricultural Census, 1860. Ms. LDS Church Historical Archives.
p. 26. History of the Nels Nelson Home. Ms. Written by Ardelle Mills, Woods Cross.
p. 33. Chart adapted from original developed by Harry L. Carle, Executive Director, Community Action Council, Everett, Wash.
p. 36. Richard Duerden's Receipt Book, Ms. possession Mrs. Genieve Bellew, Bountiful.
p. 40. History of the Parkin Family. Printed ms. by Nell B. Parkin Bair, Nyssa, Ore.
p. 41. Newsletter, Utah State Historical Society, December, 1976.

The preparation of this history has been a community project from the beginning. The City Council and the Mayor attended a history workshop along with other interested people in the area. The Woods Cross LDS Stake publicized our work to their members. The Davis County Clipper and Ruth Payne, our local reporter, gave us excellent news coverage.

Federal, state and local government agencies having jurisdiction over Woods Cross responded with interest and enthusiasm to requests for documents and photographs. Private business firms and organizations with land holdings or other interests in the city did the same.

The most rewarding of all--the overwhelming response from the people who live in Woods Cross or who have lived there in the past in sharing their heritage. Over 100 individuals from age 8 through age 97 and several business firms in the city have called me, donated photographs, granted interviews, made contacts and become involved. Even the third grade classes at South Bountiful Elementary School interviewed the principal, Mr. Williams, on the development of the school as it stands today.

This source material will form the nucleus for a newly created city archives and be used in even greater depth for the second volume of the History of Woods Cross which we hope to complete by the end of 1978. If you have materials on the family you come from, on the city at any time in its history, on the businesses which were established there, please direct this information or any afterthoughts you might have on material in this book to Arlene Eakle, c/o The Genealogical Institute, 10 South Main Street Salt Lake City, Utah 84101 for sharing.

I wish to thank Dr. Jay Haymond and the Utah State Historical Society for supplying tapes and tape recording equipment throughout the project; to Lucille Galloway, city secretary for her invaluable help in mapping the city; to Councilman Larry Landward who supervised the action; to Craig Fuller and the Kellogg Foundation for conducting a community history workshop in Woods Cross; Phillip E. Lothyan, Chief Federal Archives and Records Center, Seattle for assistance with the 1900 Census; Ron Watt, LDS Church Historical Department; Mayor Stanley Green, Centerville City; Walt Clement, Land Division, Union Pacific Railroad; Blaine Hoefling Utah Power and Light Company; Harold Jacobsen, Utah State Archives; Dr. Everett Cooley, Special Collections, University of Utah; Marguerite Bourne, Recorder, Davis County; Harold K. Beecher, Architect; Dale Barnett, Principal, South Bountiful Elementary School; and numerous officials and archivists in federal, state, local and private agencies.

NOTE: Map 3 on page 5
Annexations to the City of Woods Cross
for Annex 1960, read 1968
for Annex 1968, read 1960

Street Index

Numbered Street	Original Name	Historical Name	Page
500 South	Wood Street	Exchange Place	7
770 South	Maplewood Road	Sheep Herd Lane	9
			11
850 South	Pinecrest Dr.	Dividend Draw	13
900 South	Hatch Street		8
900 South	Hatch Street	Commerce Quad	46
925 South	Cherrywood Lane	Cattle Cove	10 11
		Baldy Bend	11
1000 South	Atha Ave	Molasses Mall	15
			17
	Clark Street	Migration Court	47
1100 South	Kagie-Ruflin Ave	Mill Creek Parkway	16 17
1300 South	North Ruflin Circle	Hidden Reservoir Drive	19 20
1400 South	South Ruflin Circle	Bubbling Springs	21
1500 South	Brown/Fisher Street	Water Street	23 25
1500 South	Brown/Fisher Street	Mayhem Manor	48 49

Numbered Street	Original Name	Historical Name	Page
	Block K	Garden Park	50
	4-Rod Street	Trail of Tears	56
		Heaven's Scent North	54
1600 South	Miraleste	Cistern Terrace	48
1875 South			50
1880 South	Miraleste	Opportunity Way	48 49
1900 South	Nelhoca Dr.	Mayors' Row	27 34
1950 South	Briarwood	Sadie's Harp	39
	Julianne	Juliann	39
2000 South	Briarwood	The Labyrinth	38
2025 South	Briarwood	The Labyrinth	40
2075 South	Briarwood	Sadie's Harp	39
2125 South	Briarwood	The Labyrinth	40
2175 South	Briarwood	The Path	43
2250 South	Sorrento Dr.	Gemini Way	34 35 36 37
		Perambulation Promenade	36
		Halo Hoop	36
2600 South	Moss Street	Business Bend	53
		The Yellow Brick Road	55
		Wildcat Draw	57
440 West			50
500 West	Highway 91	Commerce Quad	46
	Highway 1	Bumpy Boulevard	46 47 49 50 53
525 West	Miraleste	Appendix	49
550 West	Miraleste	Canal Street	49
		Dimple Dell	49
580 West	Westwood	Burnham's Orb	48
	Miraleste	Poplar Grove	48
625 West	Miraleste	The Short Cut	48
665 West	Tanglewood	Sheep Herd Lane	10
		Lambchop Loop	11
675 West	Ruflin Acres	The Portage	17
	Ruflin Circle	Alfalfa Acres	20
700 West	Tanglewood	Dividend Draw	13
	Cahoon Acres	The Dike	24 25
	Briarwood	Sadie's Harp	39
720 West	Cahoon Acres	Park Place	23 24
740 West	Tanglewood	Dividend Draw	13
750 West	Briarwood	The Labrynth	40
760 West	Ruflin Acres	Ott's Oasis	16
	Briarwood	Sadie's Harp	39
	Briarwood	Perambulation Promenade	42
770 West	Tanglewood	Cattle Cove	11
		Baldy Bend	11
775 West	Briarwood	The Labrynth	40
800 West	Onion Street	Market Street	7 8 14 18 22
	Church Street	Subdivision Terrace	22 26 38 40 42 44
1100 West	Howard Street	Mosquito Boulevard	54
		Heaven's Scent East	55
1800 West	Redwood Road/ Hatch Street	Thoroughbred Parkway	57

Woods Cross in 1880 Index

Reference	Name	Acres
1	Abel Alexander	38.50
2	George Arbogast	160
3	Joseph Argyle	160
4	Benjamin Ashley	18.59
5	Amos Atkinson	20.55
6	James Atkinson	30.16
7	William Atkinson	123.54
8	William N. Atkinson	27.28
9	Israel Barlow	23.77
10	Eliza A. Benson	60.40
11	John P. Benson	20.22
12	Mary Bentley	40
13	William Brown	119.62
14	Joseph Bryson	2.09
15	Samuel Bryson	1.5
16	P. W. Burke	40
17	Adelbert L. Burnham	160.77
18	A. E. Burnham	487.82
19	Luther S. Burnham	333.5
20	Emilie Burtenshaw	2.31
21	John Burtenshaw	80
22	Anson Call	111.74
23	Chester Call	2.42
24	Daniel Carter	160
25	Margaret Cherry	.06
26	Abel Cleverly	11.58
27	Fred Cleverly	5.96
28	Henry Cleverly	2.31
29	Herbert Cleverly	2.31
30	Mary Cleverly	10.41
31	Cooper	.07
32	Charles Cooper	60
33	Eliza Cooper	1.52
34	Orson P. Cooper	13.69
35	Samuel Cooper	240
36	William Cooper	360
37	F. Crocker	197
38	John K. Crosby	
39	James Crossley	160
39A	Davis County Schools	.94
40	Richard Duerden	1.69
41	James Duncan	4.93
42	Thomas Duncan	6.79
43	John Easthope	1.50
44	James A. Eldredge	28.15
45	Horace S. Eldredge	160
46	Harriet Ellis	28.58
47	Stephen H. Ellis	169.25
48	David M. Evans	40
49	John Evans	20
50	James Fackrell	80
51	Catherine Fairbanks	1.5
52	John Fisher	38.91
53	Thomas F. Fisher	91.22
54	Thomas W. Fisher	33.77
55	H. P. Folsom	80
56	William H. Folsom	200
57	J.M. Grant	4.34
58	James Green	80
59	James Hack	.06
60	Eveline Hales	28.25
61	Lydia Hales	12.80
62	Stephen Hales	9.02
63	Henry Harrison	1.79
64	Hyrum Hartley	.09
65	Ancel Hatch	129.24
66	Elizabeth M. Hatch	56.59
67	Ephraim Hatch	109.98
68	Ira S. Hatch	32.49
69	Jane Hatch	24.29
70	John E. Hatch	27.2
71	Orin Hatch	106.54
72	Ransom Hatch	11.83
73	Stearns Hatch	28.21
74	J.A. Hendrickson	1.36
75	Myra Henry	.46
76	Hepworth	1.2
77	Eric Hogan	53.95
78	Hannah & Engebar Hogan	27.48
79	Joseph Hogan	4.18
80	Joseph L. Holbrook	34.45
81	Betsey Jane Howard	45
82	James Howard	65.4
83	John Howard	65
84	Joseph Howard, Sr.	37.37
85	Samuel Howard	19.41
86	Thomas Howard	27.73
87	Michael Hyler	25
88	Thomas James	20.31
89	Thomas Jeremy, Jr.	219.59
90	John Johnson	12.05
91	George R. Jones	1.82
92	Richard Jones	1.88
93	George Kent	
94	Sidney Kent	5.38
95	James Kippin	32.98
96	Knight & Company	11.4
97	W. R. Lee	.73
98	David Lewis	3.16
99	Enoch Lewis	23.28+
100	John S. Lewis	122.2
101	Sylvia P. Lyon	160
102	Mann	1.2
103	Phebe Mantle	15.06
104	Ann Marshall	111.5

Reference	Name	Acres
105	Thomas Matchett	8.33
106	Malcolm McDuff	230.5
107	John McNeil	
108	Margaret Morris	12.95
109	Daniel Moss	19.49
110	Emma Moss	4.08
111	John Moss	86.53
112	Joseph Moss	19.21
113	Moroni Moss	2.6
114	William Moss	25.57
115	William S. Muir	3.77
116	John Napper	40
117	William Nelmes	39.69
118	Jens Nelson	48.85
119	Nels Nelson	150.32
120	George O. Noble	80
121	Joseph Noble	47.98
122	Edwin Pace	38.71+
123	William Pace	36.62
124	John Pack	160
125	William Page	6.22
126	Hyrum Parkin	9.77
127	John Parkin	7.26
128	Joseph Parkin	21.5
129	Joseph H. Parkin	7.07
130	Mary A. Parkin	11.22
131	William Parkin	14.22
132	Annie S. Pearson	2.44
133	Charles E. Pearson	41.22
134	John Penman	30.31
135	Jesse Perkins	48.26
136	William Prescott	6.39
137	Levi Reed	32
138	William Salter	21.94
139	Daniel Sessions	.26
140	J. E. Sherlock	1.22
141	William Showall	18
142	Samuel Smedley	1.65
143	Lorenzo Snow	29.50
144	Alexander Stanley	2
145	Charles H. Stoddard	80
146	Alma Stoker	80
147	John Stoker	9.97
148	George Stringfellow	39.77
149	Samuel Stringfellow	39.93
150	Charles B. Taylor	117
151	Maria Telford	5
152	John Telford	10
153	Robert Telford	7.71
154	Henry Tingey	22.31
155	William Thompson	16.43
156	Isaac Turnbaugh	66.51
157	Newton Tuttle	160
158	Union Pacific RR	440
159	Robert Ure	142.95
160	Henry Van Streeter, Jr.	40
161	Henry Vogel	20
162	Walker Bros.	99.36
163	George Wallace	2.08
164	Wells Fargo	1.57
165	Thomas Winegar	84.50
166	William Winegar	40.86
167	Daniel Wood	42.17
168	Daniel C. Wood	5.19
168A	George C. Wood	40
169	Heber C. Wood	85.12
170	John Wood	15 (abt)
171	David Yeiter	22.18

Land blocks without numbers is unclaimed as of 1880.

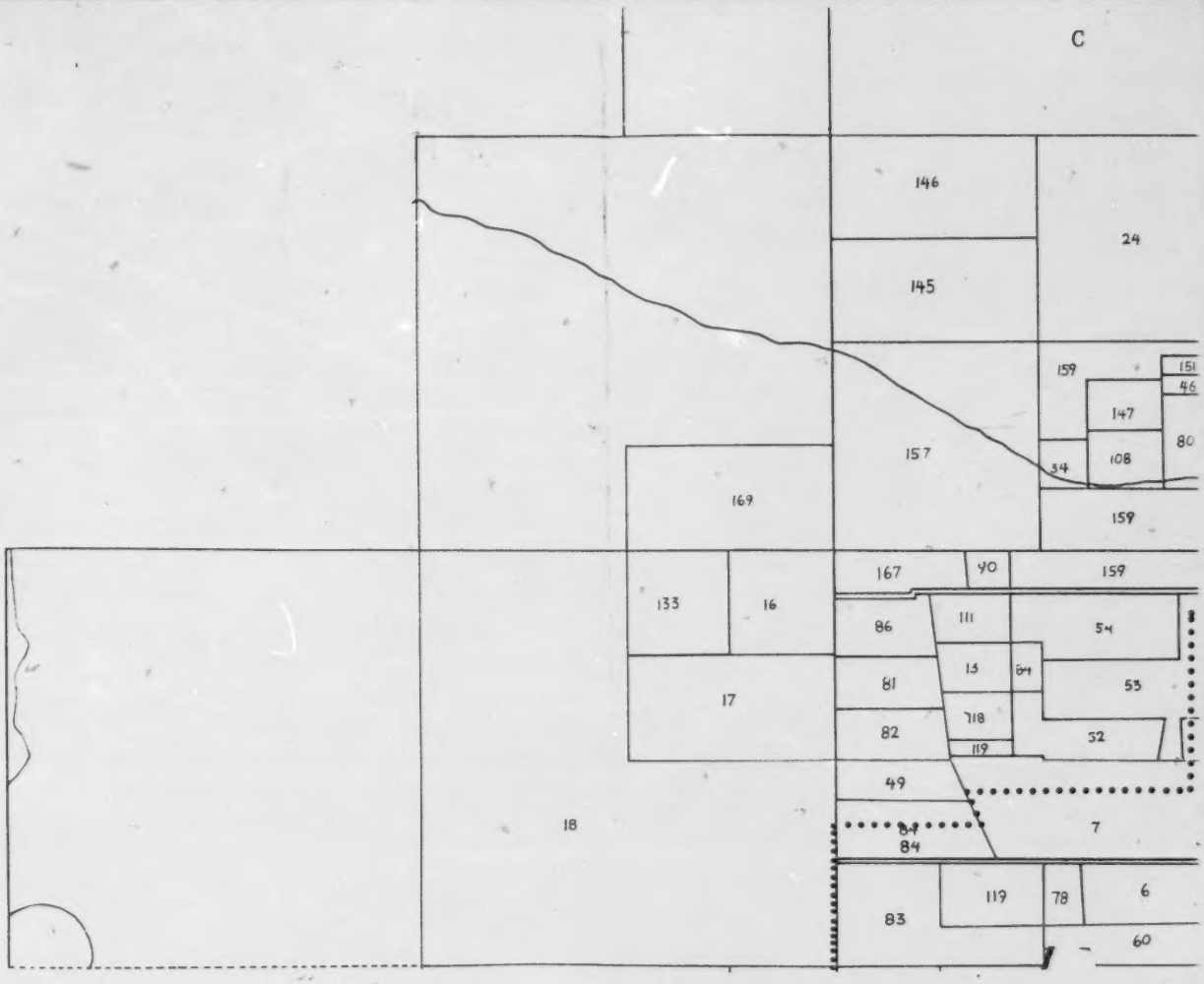
Bibliographic Note:

Property holdings for the area called Woods Cross in 1880 were determined by comparing over 100 maps prepared by the Union Pacific Railroad, D&RGW, Oregon Shortline Valuation Map, water rights, county plats and surveys, abstracts, deeds, probate court decrees, liens and leases, and various miscellaneous maps from federal, state and private agencies. Consecration and tithing records of the LDS Church were also consulted.

The practice of one entryman applying for homestead land in the names of other claimants is somewhat misleading where the property was not registered in the names of those claimants before 1880. Numerous surveys at the request of private individuals were made in the 1890's and not all of these have been located.

The year 1880 is significant for the distribution of several estates had dispersed larger holdings of an original settler and this dispersion was the stimulus for additional exchanges and consolidation of land holdings at a later date. By 1880, the second generation of land owners is apparent.

Georgia L. Weber
1976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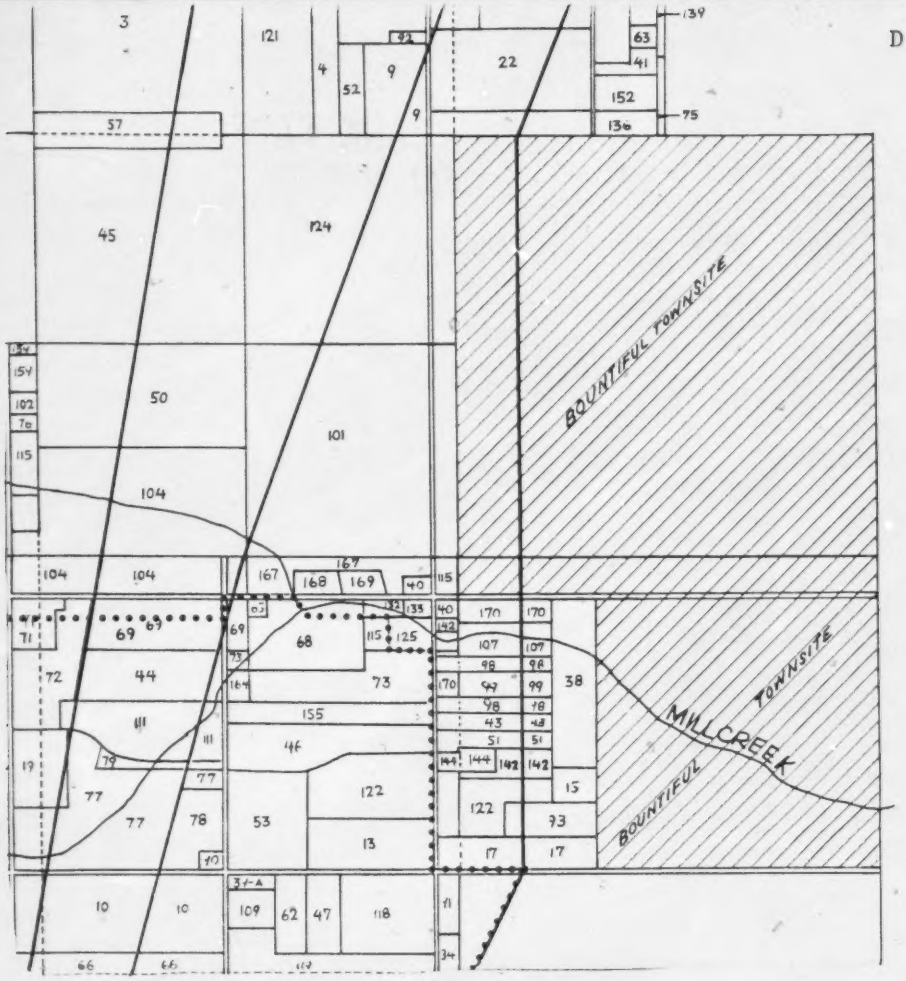
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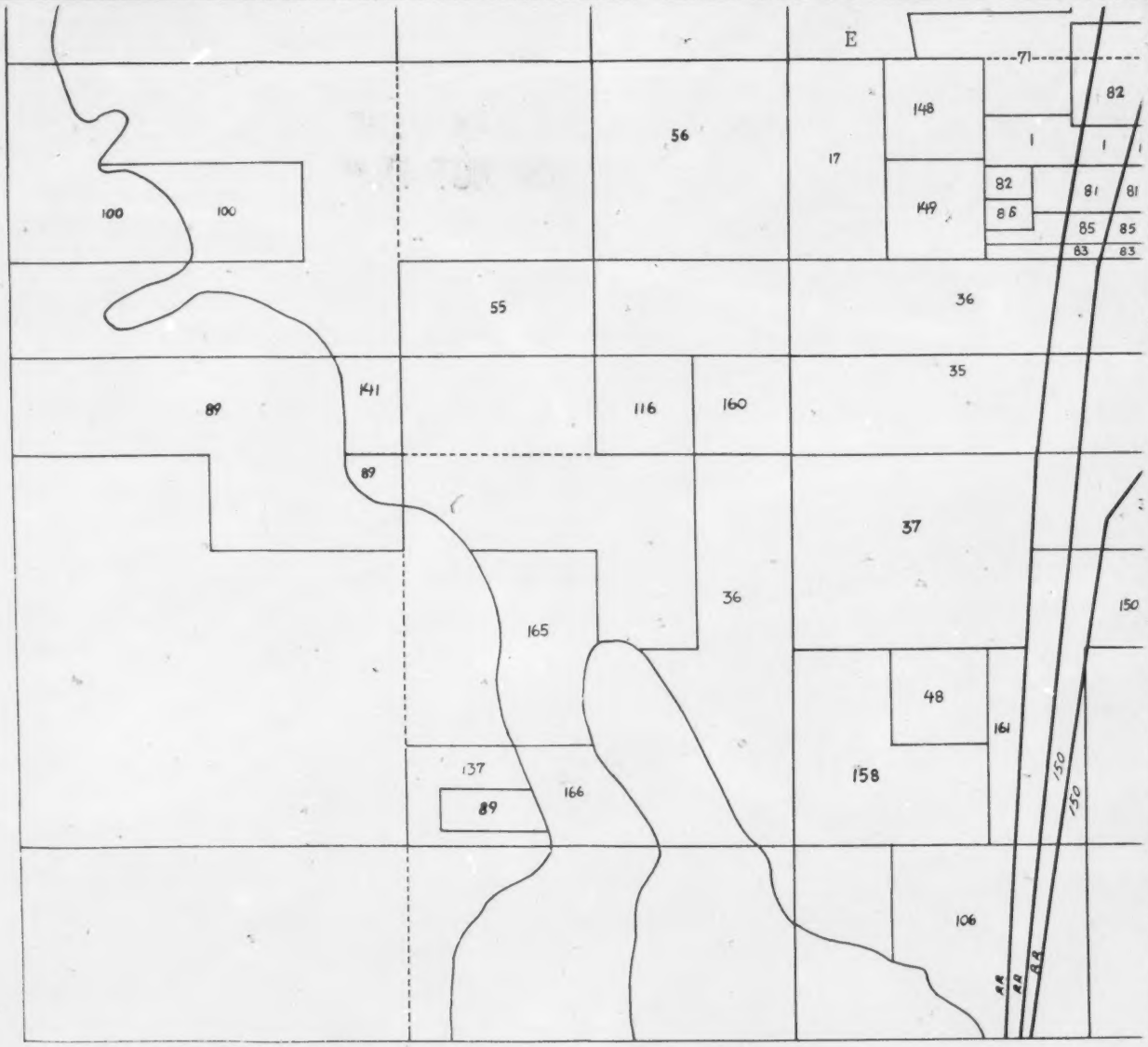
BOUNTIFUL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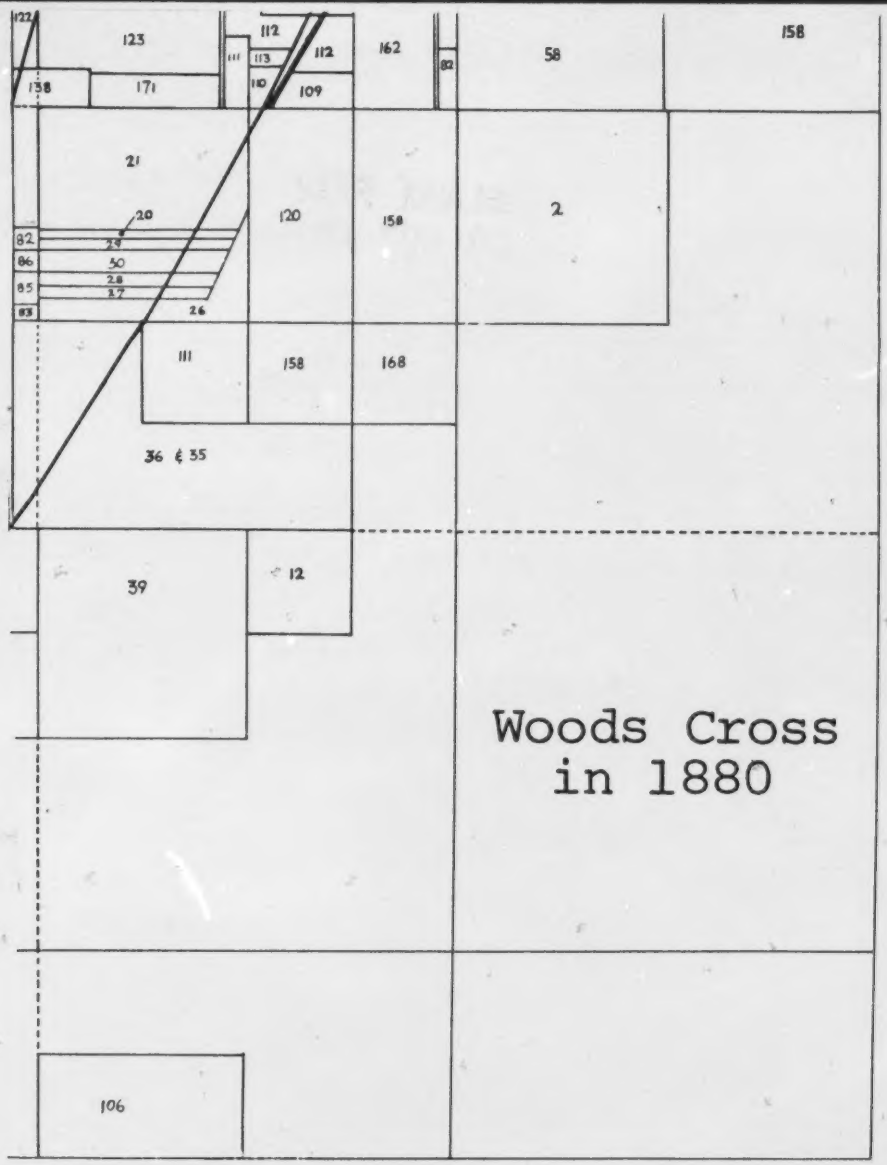
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Woods Cross
in 1880

F

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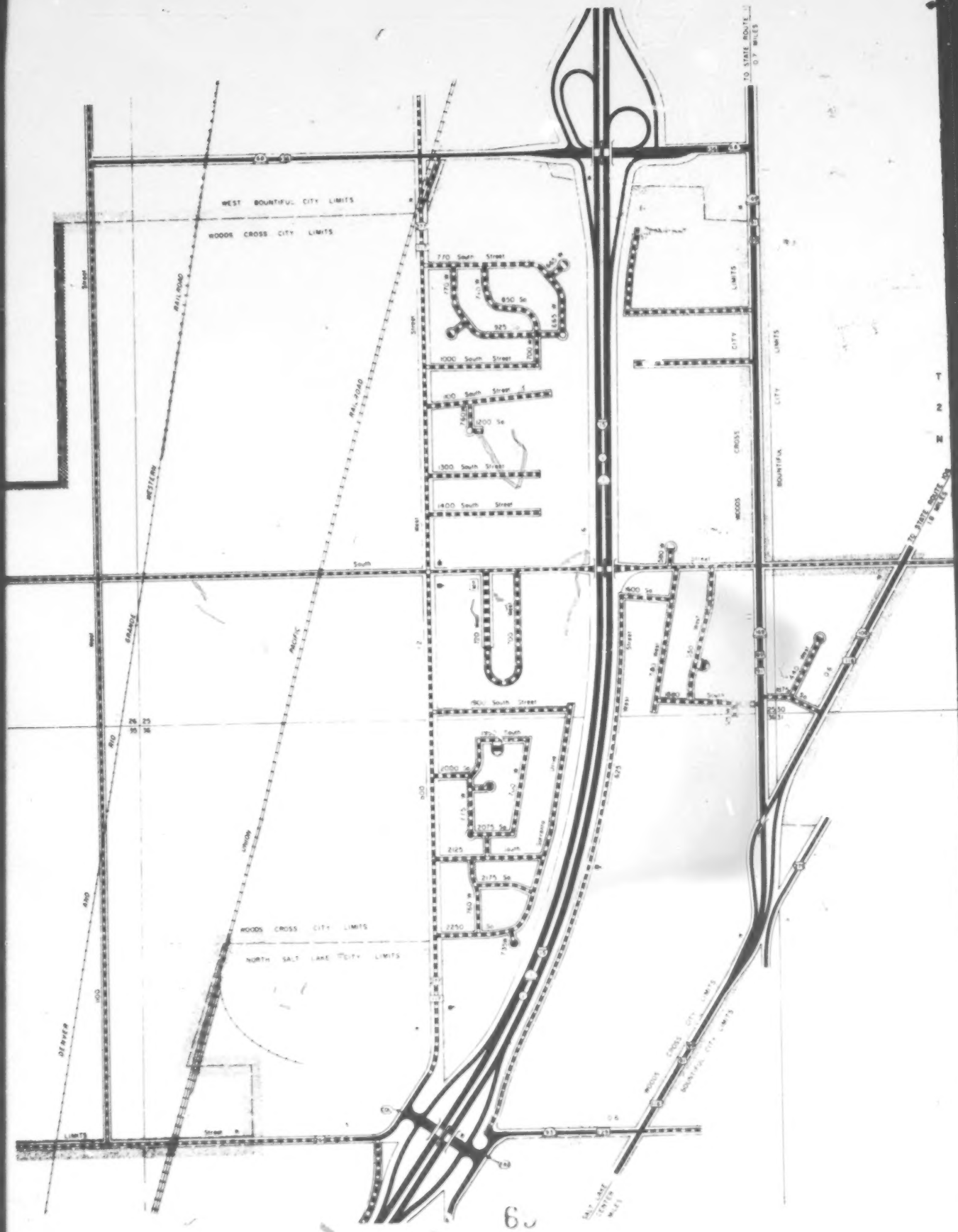
WEST BOUNTIFUL CITY LIMITS
WOODS CROSS CITY LIMITS
770 South Street
850 So
925
1000 South Street
1100 South Street
1200 So
1300 South Street
1400 South Street
1500 South Street
1600 So
1675 So
1775 So
1875 So
2075 So
2125
2175 So
2250
WOODS CROSS CITY LIMITS
NORTH SALT LAKE CITY LIMITS
TO STATE ROUTE 67 MILES
BOUNTIFUL CITY LIMITS
T 2 N